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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Spain Gropes, Fears Civil War

Roosevelt Truce Wins Approval

Roumania-Austria Have Upsets

Chicago Begins Insull's Trial

Japan's Army Urges War Steps

If Insured, Don't Kick 'Capital'

SPAIN undertakes difficult government reorganization with the threat of civil war hanging over Madrid. The Cortes convenes for the winter session and Premier Ricardo Samper is assailed by José Maria Gil Robles, Rightist and leader of the powerful Roman Catholic element, over the handling of the troubles with the Catalonian Generalitat. Samper excoriates the Roman Catholics, who have fought him but hold no Cabinet office because not really recognizing the Republic. Samper speaks favorably of an economic dictatorship, causes an uproar by appealing to the agrarian liberal democratic chiefs, and he and his Cabinet resign. President Zamora moves cautiously—He knows the fate of the Republic may swing in the balance.

¶ Spain learns of the seriousness of the revolutionary plots through seizure of many caches of ammunition and bombs. Government officials have been involved. Socialists and Communists alike await their opportunity. But back of all is the discontented Roman Catholic element which has never forgiven the Republic for divorcing church and state. They have been strong enough to force softening of laws excluding clergy and confiscating church property. Republics do not emerge full panoplied out of ancient monarchies—Can Spain's light-seeking patriots hold the fort until democracy really takes root?

¶ President Roosevelt gets many assurances from capital and labor that they will back his proposal for "a definite period of peace" in industry. The National Association of Manufacturers urges proclamation of the truce by the President, the status quo to be maintained. The American Federation of Labor in session at San Francisco, challenged to do likewise, warns that employers must pledge to obey the law. Secretary of Labor Perkins hastens to San Francisco to explain the plan—The White House is pleased with progress.

¶ Roumania and Austria experience upsets only less disturbing than that in Spain. The Roumanian Cabinet resigns over differences between King Carol and Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu. Premier George Tatarescu, friend of the King, is asked to form a new Cabinet. Conflicting factions in Roumania now rise up to reassert themselves and the future is uncertain. Meanwhile, Austria sends soldiers to guard public buildings and railway stations on police information that armed National Socialists and Socialists plan a revolution—Turn and overturn, and the helm of state needs wisdom's hand more even than before.

¶ Chicago brings to trial Samuel Insull, once powerful electricity magnate, for misuse of the mails in floating $143,000,000 of worthless stock. His successful fight against extradition from Greece costs him dear, as Greek law would have restricted the charge to unlawful transferring of assets. Turkey sent him back without restriction. Victims throughout the crumpled power empire watch with interest. Insull may have done wrong, but only the general crash got him—Otherwise he might have made his investors rich.

¶ Japan is startled by an official army pamphlet urging the nation to make ready for a possible war with Russia. Economists are disturbed, stock shares decline. The paper says the United States has three airplanes to Japan's one and wants a larger navy to support its Orient policies. The Diet will investigate the pamphlet. Meanwhile, the British Labor Party convention hears Jack Mills charge that Japan prepares for war and demand that Britain give it no assistance—Mills says Japanese slave conditions batter British workers out of existence.

¶ France decides to begin at once to store up the metals it will need in event of war. Accordingly, a decree by President Lebrun places a prohibitive export tax on waste copper, aluminum, zinc, nickel and tin—But of course wise President Lebrun knows the metal most needed in modern warfare is gold.

¶ Rye, N. Y., is told pointedly by Merle Thorpe, editor of The Nation's Business, that an attack on capitalism is an attack on insurance. The editor tells the insurance advertising conference millions of people today pin their faith to their insurance policies but go about bitterly assailing "capitalism." Yet the largest accumulation of capital outside the banks is represented by the insurance companies. People should take a closer look at capitalism—Capital is the savings of people brought to a focus so as to be usefully used.

¶ Millions of American homes suddenly get that strange feeling. All is so quiet around the house—But not around the schoolhouse.

Rural Relief Gets Test In New England

ERA to Spend $100,000 in Hubbardston Small Town Close to Worcester

News Stirs Farmers

Will Furnish Supplies, Build Plants, Free Debts and Take Pay in Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUBBARDSTON, Mass., Oct. 2 — This small, depression-scarred farming town near Worcester today became the scene of Experiment No. 1 of the Federal Government, in a move to rehabilitate the stricken farm communities of this State.

Up to $100,000 of ERA funds were voted to put the town back on its feet, it was announced last night by Mr. Joseph P. Carney, state administrator. If the experiment succeeds, he said, and the Government's money is paid back as expected, there are countless numbers of destitute towns which may feel the stirrings of similar ERA activity.

The news ran through Hubbardston like a prairie fire. From barren lands and delapitated houses, bankrupt farmers and farm hands converged on the center of town to form a committee. From the regions of boarded-up factories and vanished industries, came stranded unemployed to hear the plans explained.

Sorely in Need of Help

For Hubbardston today is sorely in need of help. Nearly 90 per cent of the townspeople are unemployed. Where once the spindles and wheels of six or seven factories whirred, there now are empty shells of buildings and broken glass. Where once were prosperous farms and orchards, now are abandoned and dry acres and bankruptcy.

Of 440 farms, 58 are owned by the town—taken over because of nonpayment of taxes. Sale signs are nailed to the trees, but there are no buyers. Some 172 additional farms were close to losing title to the properties until the ERA stepped in.

Mr. Carney called in a trained community organizer, in the person of Mr. Carl W. Buckler, and turned him over the task. His orders were: "Help the town to help itself." And backed by experience in the agricultural extension service in several states, and by forming one of the country's most successful coöperative community ventures in the South, Mr. Buckler laid his plans.

Debts to Be Adjusted

First, to adjust the debts. His men will clear away taxes, mortgages, and all else standing between each inhabitant and a fresh start.

"Every honest debt will be honored," he said.

Then for chickens and cows, fruit trees and seed that the ERA will ship to Hubbardston. Within 60 days, these shipments will start. Farm implements, repair materials for houses and fertilizer will follow as fast as possible.

To provide funds for the people at once, armies of men will invade the wasted fields where the gypsy moth has been at work. Land will

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Rocky Climb to China's Summer Capital

Coolies Carry Nationalist Leaders to Kuling

Mere Pedestrians Find the Spacing of the Steps Difficult, But the Professional Chair-Bearers Have Learned How to Do It Comfortably. This Mountain Path Is the Only Way to Reach This Interesting Summer Resort in China.

Kuling Becomes China's Geneva As Nationalist Party Leaders Gather There for Conferences

'Cooling' Atmosphere of Mountain Resort Pleasing to Chiang Kai-shek and Others Whose Decisions May Affect Future of Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KULING, Kiangsi, China—A report from Canton states that although Nanking officials insist that there is no formal conference at Kuling, the summer mountainous resort in northern Kiangsi, but only an exchange of views among leaders of the Nanking Government, members of the Southwest Political Council in Canton, are informed that this gathering is discussing matters affecting the political situation in the Southwest.

Brig.-Gen. Li Sheung Yung, an officer of the First Group Army, and Mr. Yang Teh Chao, personal representative of Gen. Chen Tsai Tong, are en route to Kuling. General Li is to take part in the "exchange of views" concerning suppression of Communists. Mr. Yang is to remain at the field headquarters of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission.

New Date-Line

Close coöperation between Kwantung and Nanking troops in suppression of the "Reds" was recently agreed upon at a meeting in Canton.

The Fifth National Congress meets in November, but there is a tendency at Hong Kong to ignore the congress, with the Southwest maintaining its present status on the grounds of political expediency.

This year world newspapers are recognizing "Kuling" as a date-line because of the frequent presence here

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Spain's Crisis Brings Threat To Republic

Samper Cabinet Resigns Under Pressure From Roman Catholics

Dictatorship Possible

Catalonian Situation Brought Wreck of Government; Tensity General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Oct. 2—The avoidance of civil war is regarded by responsible politicians as the chief task of Spanish statesmanship today following the resignation of the Samper Government last night after the Roman Catholic leader, Señor José Maria Gil- Robles, "withdrew his confidence" from the cabinet on account of its handling of the Catalan problem during the Cortes recess.

Meanwhile, both Roman Catholics and Socialists are tense. Don Fernando de los Rios, Socialist ex-Minister of Education, appealed for calm, lest civil war should ensue. Ex-Premier Diego Martinez Barrios, now a dissident Radical, has stated that any attempt by the Right to establish a military dictatorship, as has been talked of in some quarters, would be followed by an upheaval, with the result of Spain becoming a "huge scaffold."

Came Quickly

Moderate opinion hopes that the Roman Catholics will help to provide a constitutional way out by officially accepting the Republic, which they have hitherto refrained from doing. This would enable them to accept office. At present they are in the position of being able to overthrow the Government without being able to shoulder the responsibility, not only because they do not fully accept the régime but also because until they do so there is a strong possibility of a Socialist outbreak resulting in civil war.

The resignation of the Samper Cabinet came soon after the opening of the first session of the winter and scenes of confusion accompanied the withdrawal of the Government.

Premier Ricardo Samper Ibanez in opening the debate gave a detailed explanation of the steps taken by the Government to solve the Catalan land law dispute.

Señor Gil Robles, following him, voiced the opinion of the Right that Catalonia has profited from the Samper Government's weakness. He told Premier Samper plainly that he was by temperament hardly fitted to control the destinies of the state in the matter.

House in Uproar

Premier Samper, after accusing the Roman Catholics of being harsh judges, who did little to facilitate the Government's tasks, asked that Agrarian, Liberal and Democratic chiefs, who had a large representation in the Government, should state their views. There was no reply to the Premier's request and the House was soon in an uproar of protest, led by the veteran Count de Romanones at the unusual nature of Premier Samper's appeal. Finally the Agrarian, Liberal and Democratic Ministers put an end to the undignified scenes by walking out of the House.

President Niceto Alcala Zamora's consultations with political leaders bear on the economic as well as the political aspects of the crisis, according to the retiring Premier. Speculation is thus raised as to the possibility of revolutionary changes in the country's economic system, since in his speech in the Cortes Señor Samper spoke favorably of an "economic dictatorship."

President Starts Machinery To End Industrial Warfare; Unions Want 30-Hour Week

Green Asks Industry to Accept Rulings of the Courts

Willing to Confer On Peace Terms

Building Trade Strife to Come Before the Convention

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has adopted the 30-hour week, which it advocates as a remedy for unemployment.

A manufacturers' challenge to labor to declare an industrial truce met with a counter challenge from federation leaders, assembled here at the annual convention.

Only when workmen are assured their full right of collective bargaining can peaceful methods of settling disputes replace the strike weapon, the federation president, Mr. William Green, told the delegates.

He called upon the National Association of Manufacturers, which proposed a truce during which no attempts would be made forcefully to change existing industrial conditions, "First publicly to announce they will obey the decisions of constituted authorities as the President suggested."

"Until such time as that association announces its willingness to comply with the rulings of the courts and of the constituted authorities set up by the Government under NRA, which rulings it has defied," Mr. Green asserted, "no one will pay heed to its proposals, or challenges."

Mr. Green said labor is ready and willing to meet employers at the conference table as urged by President Roosevelt. He insisted the challenge of the Manufacturers' Association is "subterfuge."

Internal strife in the building trades department continued after the convention's opening yesterday. At the end of a conference last night Mr. Green announced that he had exhausted peace efforts and that he will report the situation to the A. F. of L. executive council.

There was a conservative tinge to the first day's proceedings.

Mr. Green appointed Mr. Matthew Woll, third vice-president, as chairman of the important resolutions committee. Mr. Woll is a conservative. A few less conservative individuals appeared on the committee, however, including Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

Remarking, "You can't preach Communism here," the federation president denied permission to a Vallejo, Calif., delegate, to speak 45 minutes on the organization of labor unions in Soviet Russia.

In welcoming the delegates, Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, said there were "two kinds of unionism we don't want—company unionism and Communist unionism."

Issues Confronting Labor Federation

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Oct. 2

PROBLEMS facing the American Federation of Labor convention here include:

1. What to do about President Roosevelt's proposal for "a trial period of industrial peace."
2. How to bring about distribution of the available work in America among all men "able and willing to work."
3. Question of the vertical union as compared with the horizontal union. Vertical unions include all the workers in a given industry. Horizontal unions are limited to particular crafts. The issue was thrust aside in last year's convention.
4. Recommendations for a wider distribution of profits through wage increases, for unemployment insurance and for strengthening the cause of collective bargaining.
5. Whether the carpenters, bricklayers and electric workers international unions, with a membership aggregating some 400,000, shall be readmitted to the building trades department.

Plan for Truce Wins Approval of Labor and Capital

Seeks to Prevent Resort to Force

Changes, It Is Hoped, Will Be Effected by Lawful Means

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The task of shaping details of President Roosevelt's plan for industrial peace has been under way for some time, it was revealed at the White House today. Already the Chief Executive has seen several representative employers and he expects to talk to labor leaders soon.

But precisely what his plan will and will not mean has become the subject of acute controversy. Hailed with approval by both capital and labor, the plan's future depends entirely upon its hitherto unclarified meaning.

So far, illumination from the White House—which alone knows what the President intends—is confined almost entirely to what the plan does not mean. Thus, today, an authorized spokesman said on behalf of the President that the plan does not mean any change in the guarantee of collective bargaining given labor in Section 7A of NIRA. This quiets the chief fear which had been aroused in labor circles.

Force as Last Resort

Second, it was said today, the plan does not contemplate a rigid prohibition of strikes, nor does it mean that either labor or capital is asked to renounce in the last resort the weapons of industrial warfare. This, too, stills a labor query which asked if strikes were to be "outlawed."

But the plan does mean that both parties to industrial strife will be asked to outlaw force until the absolute eleventh hour, and then for a few minutes longer.

Labor is asked not to call strikes in a hurry, to take no forcible action until it is perfectly clear that peaceable methods have failed.

Textile Strike Cited

The truce plan finds its best illustration in the recent textile strike. Although that disturbance was "won" by neither side, the arrangements for investigation and report which stopped the strike have been highly satisfactory to labor.

It is the President's idea that such an outcome could have been furnished, for instance, by a board like the Winant Committee, without any strike at all. It is precisely that state of things which he would like to bring about.

The President's plan, too, is obviously not what the National Association of Manufacturers urge in a statement released here and in New York today. They ask the President to issue a proclamation "Declaring a truce on industrial warfare during which the status quo of employment relations would be maintained."

Change by Lawful Means

Mr. Roosevelt does not agree that the "status quo" is in all respects satisfactory, either as to wages, hours or working conditions. He would not freeze the conditions of labor to their Oct. 1 basis. At the same time, he does not want unnecessary agitation and he believes that any changes which now or in future may be necessary can be worked out with the ample peace machinery which has been established.

The proposal, therefore, is not for the "truce" to industrial warfare which was proclaimed during the war if that truce means no change in working conditions; it is not the "agreement" to abide by the status quo which former President Hoover worked out with capital and labor in November, 1929. It is rather merely a firm agreement to seek change by lawful, peaceful, efficient and economic means.

Action Due This Month

No formal conference will be held to draft the President's plan. It will be worked out in individual and group meetings. But concrete action is expected before the end of October, since specific discussions with employers have already begun.

Meanwhile labor and capital are indulging in the usual polemics. Both sides accepted the President's plan. But the National Association of Manufacturers challenged labor to accept a truce "in which neither group nor the Government will attempt to change existing relationships by force."

In reply, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in San Francisco, asked employers "first publicly announce they will obey the decisions of constituted authorities as the President suggested." And both sides insisted that they, and they alone, were on the side of peace.

The President's task in reconciling the groups thus becomes a delicate one. And it is evident that all sides will welcome further clarification about his plan, and evidence of methods for enforcing it.

Manufacturers Back Roosevelt's Armistice Plan

Association Ready to Enter Into Arbitration Pact With Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The National Association of Manufacturers is today on record as backing President Roosevelt in his efforts to effect an armistice in the contest between employers and organized labor, and as ready to enter into a pact with workers to shelve their respective differences and disputes.

At the same time, the association called upon the President to issue a proclamation declaring a truce on industrial warfare during which the status quo ante of employment relations would be maintained for a period of peaceful coöperation between industry and labor in an effort to speed economic recovery.

Drawing a parallel between present conditions and the situation during the World War which led the National Council of Defense to promulgate the doctrine that neither employers nor employees in private industries should attempt to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing labor standards, the association, in a statement today, challenged the American Federation of Labor to put itself on record officially as accepting the status quo in employment relations until economic recovery is achieved and urged that in formulating future legislation, consideration be given to great Britain's system of making unions legally responsible in every state for their acts.

Real Estate Tax Load Scanned

'Checks' for Autoists Approved

Light Turned On Prison Issues

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Taxation

A Plea For Owners

Real estate owners could look toward the Statler today with some hopes, knowing that their problems were getting serious study. The National Tax Association was opening its annual conference.

Chief proposal to ease burden of real estate owners was a system of limited taxes on real estate, fixed by law. Purpose: to remove this form of taxation as a weapon for politicians seeking votes, to encourage government officials to seek more equitable sources of revenue.

Up spoke Mr. Adam Schantz, chairman of the Taxation Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards:

"Setting of fixed . . . limitations on property owners rather than leaving the fixing to legislators and city officials would force a revision of the national municipal tax system . . . municipalities are heading for trouble when they try to bankrupt the bankrupt."

Mr. John E. Burton of the Institute for Economic Research then proposed a solution:

"Collect more than is necessary in period of prosperity to be cached so that less can be taxed in lean years."

Motorists

Semi-Annual Check

When the present Massachusetts system of checking automobiles for lights and brakes was first tried, it met with such success it was made an annual affair. Today Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, elated at the success of his Sunday drive which netted 10,000 people without registrations and licenses out of 150,000 stopped, considered trying it again, also decided to make the light and brakes check a semi-annual affair.

Mr. Ryan pointed out that in a year equipment that has been checked as satisfactory can deteriorate and be a liability on the road for months before the next checking forces the owner to get his car in shape again. A six-month period would insure against this danger.

Among the prizes picked up Sunday was one Italian gardener who had been driving 11 years without a license. He was arrested, fined $10.

Prisons

A Jolt or Two

Wiry, young-faced, Dr. Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction in New York City, came to Boston yesterday, told an audience that court and police systems have broken down "if they were ever built up," that social workers and penologists get the criminal too late in the process.

Addressing the Central Club of the Central Congregational Church of Newton, Dr. MacCormick, who likes action so well he sometimes volunteers for a man hunt through Brooklyn slums, talked realism, blasted many falsely conceived notions about crime and law enforcement.

High points:

No use laying crime at the door of the alien;

The Dillinger-type of criminal is

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Things Present

Archibald is back, on the Editorial Page. Need we say more?

As the trees begin to shed their leaves, or more poetically, enter their fourth stage of beauty, joyous nature writes a glowing farewell; and the scene is preserved in "Autumn Woods," on the Home Forum Page.

The passing of flowers does not, of course, mean the departure of beauty. The Home Building and Gardening Page has much to offer in the way of shrubs that brighten the winter landscape.

A few helpful ideas on how parents can make a schoolteacher's year much happier will be found on the Progress in Education Page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the Weekly Magazine Section, with a number of important articles, among them: "Is War Between Great Britain and the United States Impossible?" by the Marquis of Lothian; "Katharine Cornell—Off Stage," by Marjorie Shuler; "High Finance for the Low-Scale Income," by Bertram B. Fowler; "Emancipating the Wage Earner," by M. Gordon Fraser; "Stalin—Russia's Man of Steel," by William Henry Chamberlin, and "Football for Fun," by Harlan Trott.

Wednesday brings also the Women's Activities Page and another adventure with the illustrious Roger P. Scroggins.

Fascist Training Of Future Leaders Planned in Italy

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP)—A plan to eliminate the possibilities of selecting unskilled men for public posts, often discussed by other nations, was adopted by Fascist Italy last night in a far-reaching reform announced by Signor Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party.

The plan consists of training selected groups of the nation's youth for party and governmental posts of responsibility, and it is designed ultimately to replace other methods of selection.

Signor Starace emphasized that the plan is not intended to create "a class hierarchy or political professionalism, which Fascism abhors."

Any youth between the ages of 23 and 28 will be eligible to enter the classes, but they must meet rigid requirements as to intelligence, character and physical fitness. A candidate's station in life will not be taken into consideration.

The first classes will be opened Oct. 29, a day after the historic Fascist March on Rome. They will be instituted at all Fascist regional headquarters as well as at national headquarters in Rome.

The courses will run one year, after which youths succeeding in passing most severe examinations will be given a year of training in actual work. They will be attached as cadets to the managing offices of the principal governmental, party, industrial, agricultural and commercial institutions. During this time they will be expected to understudy managers and minor officials so as to be able to become qualified to fill responsible posts if necessary.

Two Decades of Trade Peace In Great Printing Industry Celebrated in San Francisco

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — Just 73 days after San Francisco winced under the blow of a general strike, employers and workers in the city's greatest industry celebrated 20 years of unbroken peace.

In mid-July the militia held the water front and militant labor held the city. On Sept. 27 the Printers' Board of Trade gave a love-feast in honor of the three printing trades unions which have enjoyed industrial peace in this city for a score of years.

Big business was well represented. So was the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. The three unions, in the order named, were represented by Mr. J. B. Haggerty, president; Mr. Charles P. Howard, president, and Mr. William H. McHugh, vice-president, in addition to high officials of various locals.

Trade Chamber Represented

Mr. Clay Miller, past president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, represented that body.

"I believe this is the first time there has been a meeting of exactly this kind, when all the component parts of the printing industry have broken bread together to celebrate harmony and understanding in the industry," he told the more than 200 printers present.

"As we look around the country today and see the disturbances going on, it is indeed a relief to a San Franciscan that this printing business, which is the largest industry in point of value of output in San Francisco, has enjoyed two decades of harmony and peace. This does not mean there have been no misunderstandings, but that there has been sanity in the solution of those misunderstandings."

Advantages of peaceful relations between employers and workers were stressed by virtually every speaker at the dinner. Mr. Frank Morrison, who has held the post of secretary of the American Federation of Labor for 38 years and is a member of Typographical Union 16 of Chicago, gave some relative figures.

There is, Mr. Morrison said, the costly way of adjusting labor disputes by struggle, and the more satisfactory method of peaceful understanding. It cost union labor some $17,000,000 to obtain and enforce the 44-hour week, he said. But in 1929 the 40-hour week was won in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco a step at a time, without costing the unions a cent. All that is mutually beneficial can be gained without strife and unrest through peaceful methods, he declared.

Mutual Tolerance Shown

Mr. Louis Sloss, president of the Printers' Board of Trade, sent a telegram to the gathering in which he spoke of employer-labor relations in the industry here as marked "by mutual tolerance and consideration and culminating in perfect understanding even under stress of the recent general strike."

The printing industry, however, is in need of harmony in more ways than in its relations with labor, Mr. L. A. Ireland, secretary of the Printers' Board of Trade, told the diners. As Code Director for the printers here Mr. Ireland has learned much of the need for a greater will to fair competitive methods among print shops. To date, he indicated, the printing code has operated with incompletely satisfactory results.

Public Works Justified by Ickes

New Hands Take NRA Helm

Hawaiians Oppose Sugar Quotas

Government Contends Islands Were Never Integral Part of Nation—Mitchell Calls for Fleet of 50 Combat Dirigibles

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The lull which almost invariably precedes important developments hovered over the vast Washington machine of government today. The Supreme Court is in adjournment until next week; the White House is busy "clarifying" the President's labor peace proposal, and the new NRA boards are unspectacularly getting to work.

Next important development is likely to be a call for the National Crime Conference, which Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, has announced in his speeches will be held some time in December.

Those interested are eagerly awaiting the terms under which the conference will meet, for they expect it to bring to a head not only the Government's spectacular successes in crime detection of recent months and consolidate these gains, but to take steps looking toward the conscious lessening of the causes of crime. The call for the conference is momentarily expected.

* * *

"Real" Public Works: A good-sized public works program should continue to be a part of the Administration's policy until recovery is won, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, believes.

Asked if he would seek as much as $1,000,000,000 from the next Congress, Mr. Ickes replied he would like to see a "real" appropriation.

"I think the public works program has more than justified itself," Mr. Ickes declared. "I think we should go ahead with it until we are out of the depression. We should be prepared, however, to slacken up when private industry has resumed its normal activity."

It will take an appropriation of about $200,000,000 to carry on work next year on projects that have already been authorized, Mr. Ickes estimated. These include large projects such as the Triborough Bridge and the midtown tunnel in New York City and the large power and reclamation projects of the Northwest.

Latest figures show that although several billion dollars has been given the Public Works Administration thus far, less than 700,000 men are now employed. Other emergency methods have been more successful in making direct employment, but PWA officials believe their way is important because it starts the wheels of the heavy industries which furnish materials.

* * *

New Hands: NRA's new governing board met in formal session for the first time, and heard from Mr. Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the "Policy Board," plans for administration. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was in the offing, met Mr. Richberg on friendly terms in his office, and took an active part in releasing the helm of NRA to other hands.

The board evinced enthusiasm and cohesion. Mr. Arthur D. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., said that he had not quit the old NRA over the issue of price-fixing, and added that "the prospects of this job are very interesting." Mr. Sidney Hillman, labor member, disclosed that the board will meet for several days and iron out a general and coöperative view of its task before coming to any specific decisions.

* * *

Sugar Test: Argument was begun in the District Supreme Court on an important new-deal test case involving the question whether Hawaii can legally be subjected to the sugar import duties imposed by the Costigan-Jones Sugar Act.

The suit was brought by 37 sugar companies composing the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Acting as counsel for them was Mr. James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior, who said that irreparable injury will result to the planters if the law is enforced in Hawaii.

Mr. Walter Rice, special assistant to the Attorney-General, defended the Government's case, denying that the Hawaiian Islands have ever been incorporated as an integral part of the United States and were not entitled to protection as such.

On the success or failure of the suit, Mr. Rice held, depends the future of the quota system. Chaos which formerly existed in the sugar industry will be reintroduced if the suit fails, he told the court.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, appeared to accept full responsibility for the quotas, although he stated that he was out of the city when they were fixed.

* * *

Strong Language: If foreign nations were not used to the fiery language customarily used by Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, former director of military aviation, there would be grounds for serious protest in his sensational testimony before the Federal Aviation Commission.

He told the commission that a powerful war fleet of 50 dirigibles should be built at once which "could attack Japan in two days and there'd be nothing left of Japan." He even said, "Japan is our most dangerous enemy," and advocated that "When we design airplanes we should design them with a view of making them capable of attacking Japan just as Great Britain builds hers to attack Europe."

These words are chronicled, not for their importance, but to show to the American people that rash statements are not confined to one country. Regularly the American press has accounts of "war talk" in Japan; department store exhibits in Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki of "The coming war with America," etc. But when General Mitchell's words are published in Japan they are likely to make an even worse impression.

Yet, observers in foreign affairs in Washington think, General Mitchell's statements are not remotely typical of American public opinion. In the same sense they suggest that similar statements from Japan may not be representative of Japanese opinion.

* * *

Cheaper Money: The RFC announces that after Jan. 1 and until April 1, 1939, it will require only 3½ per cent interest on all the preferred stock and capital notes it now holds or will acquire in banks, stock companies, and insurance companies. This is a neat cut of one-half of 1 per cent in what such financial institutions will have to pay for their money, and was taken "to encourage lending on as favorable terms as are consistent with sound practice."

If, as Will Rogers recently announced, the American institutions which have had money from the Government come close to being a census of the great banks and financial bodies, then the boost will be substantial. The actual figures, as of the end of September, show that RFC has authorized $1,161,879,000 for purchase of preferred stock or capital notes in banks, of which $490,774,500 has been actually disbursed. Insurance companies have received $25,975,000.

The interest rates which these potential lenders must pay have been sliding down rapidly. The original rate was 5 per cent. It went to 4 percent on April 1 of this year. Individual borrowers are waiting for their share of the cut.

* * *

Columbus Day: A Presidential proclamation has set aside Oct. 12 for the annual observance of Columbus Day.

Acting at the request of Congress, President Roosevelt directed that on that day all Government buildings display the United States flag and that the people "observe the day with appropriate ceremonies in schools and churches or other suitable places." The President's proclamation does not make the day a national holiday, but merely calls for observance.

New Rangeley Lake Highway Is Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GORHAM, N. H., Oct. 2—The new road in the Rangeley Lake section of Maine to Wentworth near here, was opened to the public yesterday.

For many years it had been hoped that a northern highway might be constructed between the two states but it was not until the CCC got into action that work actually started on the road. Through eight miles of wilderness the new highway was laid out. Many motorists took advantage of the sightly new road on the first day of its opening.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday night; gentle to moderate easterly to southerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy; slightly warmer in west and north portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday fair.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast and east winds over south portion and moderate east shifting to southeast and southwest over north portion, and weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	54	New Orleans	64	78
Bermuda	80	88	New York	54	58
Chicago	54	66	Norfolk, Va.	62	64
Denver	52	80	Philadelphia	54	62
Helena, Mont.	42	60	St Louis	54	70
Jacksonville	68	86	St. Paul	44	76
Kansas City	54	68	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	62	86	Washington	48	62
Miami, Fla.	80	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 2. B—Maximum Oct. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:36 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 7:16 a. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:56 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Police Seek Man Who Saw Passing Of Ransom Bills

Also Check Engineer Who Says He Saw Hauptmann Night of Kidnaping

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 2 (AP)—An associate of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Lindbergh kidnaping suspect, who apparently knew that the German carpenter was passing "hot" ransom money, was being sought today by the New Jersey State Police.

Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf at a press conference revealed that "about Feb. 14," Hauptmann and a companion, still unidentified, appeared at the lumber yard of Cross, Austin & Ireland, in the Bronx. Hauptmann ordered a small wood panel, which cost 40 cents.

When Mr. William J. Reilly, yard superintendent, Colonel Schwarzkopf said, was tendered a $10 bill by Hauptmann, he noticed it was a gold note and hesitated. The second man, without a suggestion from Hauptmann, offered correct change and the Lindbergh suspect immediately withdrew the bill.

Mr. Reilly stated the two men said they would return later in the day to get the panel but they never came back for it.

Colonel Schwarzkopf said Reilly "positively" identified Hauptmann from photographs but that he was unable to identify the second man from any photographs of others mentioned as friends of the German carpenter.

Another important figure whose story investigators were checking was Mr. William B. Dennis, 48, a civil engineer, who said he had seen Hauptmann within a few miles of the Lindbergh home the night of the kidnaping. He told newspaper men that he would repeat his statements to a jury.

Mr. Dennis said he was driving with his wife near Princeton, N. J., and had lost his way when a man stopped him to borrow a tire pump. With the man, who Mr. Dennis said he is positive was Hauptmann, were a blonde woman he has not been able to identify from published photographs in the case, and a third person in the rear seat. This third person, he said, either carried a bundle or was very fat, as a blanket drawn across the waist protruded noticeably.

Mr. Dennis said the man he identified as Hauptmann spoke in a guttural voice. In October of 1932, the engineer said, he met the same man at a small guide camp in Maine and recalled the New Jersey incident.

Meantime, plans for the mental test of Hauptmann by six psychiatrists went forward. Tentatively it is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, and if suitable arrangements can be made, authorities want to conduct it in the district attorney's office in the Bronx County Building. Otherwise, the psychiatrists will visit the prisoner at the county jail.

Colonel Schwarzkopf disclosed that a metal thumb guard worn by the Lindbergh baby the night of the kidnaping was found a few weeks later by Miss Betty Gow, the baby's nurse, and Mrs. Elsie Wheatley, wife of the Lindbergh butler, about 200 yards from the gatehouse at the Lindbergh estate.

Public Policy Committee Named by New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—An advisory committee on land and water policy has been announced by the New Hampshire Planning Board to act on questions of public policy involved in further acquisitions of land for the White Mountain National Forest.

Establishment as an integral part of the state planning board, of this advisory committee of men who are, and long have been, intensely and actively interested in various phases of land and water use, provides a long-needed channel by means of which general land and water policies may be developed for the State, said Mr. Charles F. Bowen, active executive officer of he board.

New Bedford Repair Begun For Floating and Docking

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Oct. 2 (AP)—Preparation for the floating and bringing to Boston of the S. S. New Bedford, $400,000 boat which crashed Sunday night on the Weepecket Pinnacle of Naushon Island, were begun here today. Divers from the lighter Resolute, which arrived here from New York, began the work of placing a patch over the hole caused by the crash.

At the same time, the Providence bureau of the United States steamboat inspection service announced an investigation of the accident. Capt. Robert Clark of the Providence bureau arrived yesterday and began preliminary investigations.

Rubber 'Heels' Urged For Milk Wagon Horses

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 2 (AP)—Fashionable Evanston may equip its milk wagon horses with rubber shoes to deaden the metallic clank so disturbing at 4 a. m.

Last night the City Council referred to its judiciary committee a motion that milk companies be required to "soft shoe" their horses and place rubber tires on wagons.

WARREN
INSTITUTION
FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins
OCT. 10

Kuling Becomes China's Geneva As Nationalist Party Leaders Gather There for Conferences

(Continued from Page 1)

of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and of other leaders equally appreciative of the value of General Chiang's advice and Kuling's coolness after record high temperatures frequently exceeding 100 degrees at Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai and other cities of river, plain and seacoast.

Kiukiang, a leading Yangtze River port, is the gateway to Kuling. It lies an overnight ship trip downriver from Hankow, and three days upriver from Shanghai—though if one takes the daily passenger airplane from Shanghai in the early morning, one lands at Kiukiang at mid-afternoon.

From Kiukiang one has a two-stage further journey, the first a brief motor trip of about eight miles to the village of Lienhwatung, and the second a trip of perhaps two hours and a half by chair through bamboo, cypress, pines and flowering shrubs, past waterfalls, and up over steep stone steps to the Kuling Valley of the Lushan or Hut Mountain, where the extensive foreign settlement is located.

Coolies Don't Mind

Teams of chair coolies operate on a machinelike efficiency basis. For one thing, the stone steps of China's most-frequented mountain paths are spaced for the feet of burden bearers. The person climbing them without burden finds them tiring, whereas a team of four-chair coolies will swing up in an apparently effortless fashion, due to experience and their rhythm of movement in unison. They go for long distances without rest and they are so sure-footed that accidents on even the most hazardous of trails are virtually unknown.

The chairs are constructed of light bamboos lashed to long poles, with another lashing device at each end of the poles so that the weight is borne by small single shoulder-sticks. There are two men (each sharing a stick, and occasionally shifting it from shoulder to shoulder) in front and two behind, all proceeding in single file.

Everything goes up to Kuling by this same route and means of carriage, and all traffic in Kuling is on foot over narrow paths or steps.

One of the first odd sights to greet the new arrival is a white-garbed Chinese "traffic cop" motioning one's chair around the corner and holding up other traffic, every item of which is foot traffic; not only are there no motorcars, there are no bicycles, no carts, no barrows!

Sprawling Town

Kuling sprawls through several densely-wooded valleys and aside from a small, easy-going central business district chiefly devoted to post office, small arts and crafts shops, groceries and the omnipresent photo-developing artists, the entire place is residential and the population numbers 3500. There are churches, a library, the "Kuling Estate Office" dating back to the original establishment some 35 years ago before Chinese administration came in and when everything operated on a coöperative basis, and several hundred homes of every description. Native rock is largely used in construction. The Kuling American School is one of the largest enterprises in the town, and when the school is not in session, the institution is turned into a convenient summer hotel.

Those seeking some esoteric Chinese meaning in the name "Kuling" are doomed to disappointment, despite a resemblance in one Chinese place-name; actually the word is derived from an original "Cooling" which is descriptive though not picturesque. To the Chinese, Kuling is usually called after the mountain, Lushan, and a dozen legends tell the origin of this name in one fashion or another. For example, one may, if he choose, believe that the philosopher K'wang Su taught and meditated here, and that when he passed on his disciples gathered in a hut and mourned till they became famous over all China and the mountain became known as Hut Mountain.

Trees Planted

The mountain itself abounds in ancient tales and is covered with inscriptions and temples. Obviously the general appearance of things has changed greatly in the past few years, for the missionaries planted many trees which now cover vast areas with lush vegetation, where early pictures of the vicinity show it bare.

To the newcomer to China, who thinks of the country as monotonous and flat, Kuling is a surprise. It has its heights, its mountain torrents, its pines, its beautiful views. And it recalls Maine and New Hampshire, and even Montana and Wyoming.

Nowhere in the village or surrounding area does one see the filth or degradation often associated with China.

As Baguio affords something of a "summer capital" for the Philippines, so Kuling may increasingly attract Chinese Government leaders such as General Chiang during the hot weather. It is, of course, some distance from the capital of Nanking—nearly two days by ship, though only a few hours by plane, and there is no motor road or railway. General Chiang makes headquarters at near-by Nanchang linked with Kiukiang by railway.

If China is to develop anything comparable to Geneva, certainly Kuling is the logical candidate.

Five Towns Vote Dry At Connecticut Polls; Two Mayors Elected

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Five Connecticut communities, voting on the local option issue for the first time since 1919, were listed in the dry column today on the basis of complete returns from the "little town" elections.

Twenty-seven other towns where the question was on the ballot in yesterday's elections voted to permit the sale of liquor.

Only two cities were among the 125 municipalities which held elections. In Middletown, Mr. Leo Santangelo, Republican, was elected Mayor. He defeated Mr Dayton L. Baldwin, Democrat, 3620 to 3354, to win the office held by a Democrat eight years.

Stamford elected a Democratic mayor, Mr. Alfred N. Phillips Jr., who defeated the Republican Fusion candidate, Mr. Frank S. Dawless, 7174 to 6705. The victor was Mayor of Stamford from 1923 to 1924 and again from 1927 to 1928.

The towns voting dry were Eastford, Granby, Wilton, Woodbridge and Woodstock.

ERA Plans to Pull Hubbardston to Top

(Continued from Page 1)

be cleared, houses repaired, and the town will at once buzz like a beehive with temporary work projects.

ERA to Find Markets

Meanwhile, the agents of the ERA will be laying their plans for the marketing. While the townsmen deal with production, said Mr. Buckler, the Government will start them off with accounting, and marketing and finance, preparing the way so that they can take these functions over in later months.

At a favorable spot, foundations are soon to go down for a community work center, to house these various activities. Cold storage facilities are planned, a canning factory, a dressing plant for poultry and perhaps even cattle, grading equipment for fruits and ample space for warehousing.

Hubbardston will grow its fruits and dairy produce, grade, package, label and store for a favorable market, all by the work of its own inhabitants.

Sees Profits to Come

So great is the saving from thus controling the marketing, said Mr. Buckler, that the return from one acre in profits should equal the profit of three when handled individually. This was his experience in other similar community projects.

When all is complete, if the close-laid plans have succeeded, the proceeds of the various ventures will easily pay back the federal money. And the Government plans to be the easiest of creditors. A man may pay in cash if he can, or in work on the government projects, or in tomatoes and eggs and apples, or any produce the Government can use.

In the end, farmers and barns, machines and shops, and all the values of a running community business will belong to the Board of Selectmen, and through them by the citizens of a once bankrupt town. And the ERA will turn to similar communities in desperate need, in other parts of the State.

"A word on the significance," said Mr. Buckler. "The tide of migration to the cities has reversed. Where Massachusetts farmers abandoned one-third of the State's farm land, and went to the cities during the first 30 years of this century, now there are hurrying back. And their children are staying on the land where the opportunities now are found."

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U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED
DOG & CAT FOOD
Try it! Open a can
Smell the sweet fresh wholesome REAL meat that is U. S. Inspected and Passed — as good as the food on your table. Your dog deserves the best. Ask for MAN-KIND by name!

SO GOOD, YOU CAN EAT IT YOURSELF!

BLUE LABEL
• KETCHUP •

IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS

General Criticism Of Circuit Courts Found Unjustified

Hughes Reports on Work of Judges' Conference Regarding Delays

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Chief Justice Hughes, reporting upon a conference here of senior judges from the 10 federal circuits, yesterday declared that "any general criticism" of district courts for delay in trying cases "is wholly unjustified."

The Supreme Court leader, who presided at the conference held last week, reported that aside from bankruptcy cases there was 24 per cent fewer cases pending at the end of June this year than a year ago. The repeal of prohibition, it was added, contributed largely to improve conditions.

The report declared the conference found the circuit courts of appeal throughout the country were continuing to keep up with their work in a satisfactory manner.

Congress was requested to remove existing restrictions upon the appointment of successors to various district judges in eight states so that, should it be necessary, the President judgeships permanent.

The judgeships, which under existing law cannot be quickly refilled when vacated, include:

Two in Massachusetts, two in the southern district of New York and one in the eastern district of New York.

The Supreme Court yesterday began a term at which it will shape America's future by passing on the constitutionality of major phases of the New Deal.

Even at its first session—by custom largely a formality—the high court dismissed by Government request one of the cases which involved controversial legislation sponsored by the Roosevelt Administration. It involved oil control. Others touching this subject and the President's monetary activities remain, while still others involving NRA and AAA probably will be added to the docket.

Two suits, both from New York, are pending before the court which question the Government's right to compel holders of gold to turn the metal into the Treasury and also the abrogation of the gold payment clause of bonds. These may be put on the docket for review next Monday.

Oregon Survey Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A complete survey of conditions and financial practices of all cities and the 36 counties of Oregon, approved by the state relief committee will be made for the bureau of municipal research and service of the University of Oregon under direction of Mr. Herman Kehrli. Workers from relief rolls will be used.

Sale of Munitions Attacked by Fish; Treaty Proposed

Veterans of Foreign Wars Also Hear Roosevelt Ask Coöperation

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2 (AP)—"Take over the munition plants today," Representative Hamilton Fish of New York told the Veterans of Foreign Wars last night, "and you save the lives of 1,000,000 Americans tomorrow."

Representative Fish spoke to 1000 persons at a banquet in honor of Mr. James E. Van Zandt of Altoona, Penna., V. F. W. national commander, and Mrs. Julia L. Pitcock of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the National Auxiliary, at the V. F. W. national convention.

"I am a member of the V. F. W. myself," Mr. Fish declared, "and I say most emphatically that these veterans stand for peace and not for war. . . . However, the V. F. W. stands for an adequate establishment for purposes of defense, but not of aggression.

"Why should we not propose a multilateral treaty," Mr. Fish asked, "to renounce the sale and shipment of arms and munitions, and find out what nations really are in favor of peace?"

From cheering an appeal by President Roosevelt that they coöperate to end economic distress, the veterans turned to applaud the demand of Representative Wright Patman of Texas for payment of the bonus and to welcome distinguished visitors.

Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler and Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia were among the guests.

The President's appeal was in a message read before the opening business session, in which he expressed his regret that he could not attend. Reminding that he, too, is a member of the V. F. W., the President said:

"Not since the gunfire was stilled . . . have you overseas veterans been confronted with emergency conditions such as today demand the undivided attention and unselfish application of all of us. And just as we did in those days, when we subordinated everything to the great objective, so now must we carry on through until we are definitely clear of the mine fields of economic distress . . . .

"Many and diverse may be your interests, but greatest of all is that which we all share in common. It is the welfare of the nation. That comes first. Let us look to that and the lesser things will follow in their due time."

Egyptian Cotton Output

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP)—The International Institute of Agriculture estimates Egyptian cotton production for the present season at 1,867,400 bales of 478 pounds each, which is 6.2 per cent below last year's production but 11.2 per cent greater than the average of the last five years.

Over-sized
2 ROOM
SUITES
For those who appreciate old-fashioned charm and spaciousness (plus every modern convenience) we have still available a few EXCEPTIONAL 2 room suites. Living rooms are 15 x 21 feet; bedrooms 12 x 17 feet; ceilings many feet higher than average. Large windows and tremendous closets are unusual features. In detail, accessory and furnishing they have been modernized to the ultimate degree—including entirely NEW kitchenettes. Superior hotel service. $115 to $175.
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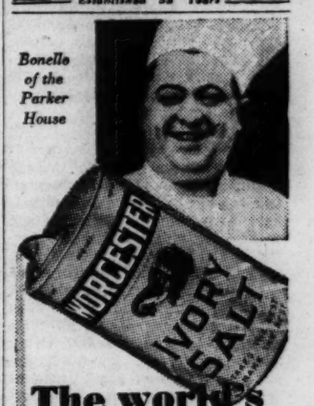

Bonello of the Parker House
The world's greatest chefs use
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SALT

NRA
FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

The most important sale of the Fall Season. Unusual savings on all new packed vegetables. If you should buy a dozen cans of each item on sale you would save over $5.50. Don't let this week go by without stocking your pantry with new, highest quality canned vegetables.

CORN	Richmond	GOLDEN BANTAM New 1934 Maine corn—tender, sweet	3 No. 2 Tins	29c
	Finast	GOLDEN BANTAM The Best Maine Corn Grown	3 No. 2 Tins	32c
PEAS	Standard	Flavorful—Sweet	3 No. 2 Tins	35c
	Richmond	Sweet Sifted Quality	3 No. 2 Tins	41c
	Finast	Extra Fancy Sifted Small Peas	3 No. 2 Tins	53c
STRING BEANS	Standard	CUT GREEN Tender Stringless	4 No. 2 Tins	29c
	Richmond	CUT GREEN or WAX Fancy New Pack	3 No. 2 Tins	35c
	Finast	REFUGEE Fancy Tender Whole Green Beans—Fine Flavor	3 No. 2 Tins	49c
TOMATOES	Standard	A Good Quality Red Ripe Tomato	4 No. 2 Tins	29c
	Richmond	Red Ripe—An Excellent Quality	3 No. 2 Tins	29c
	Finast	Extra Fancy Solid Pack—Two Sizes	3 No. 3 Tins 53c	3 No. 2 Tins 37c
BEETS	Standard	CUT BEETS Sweet, Tender Red Ripe Cuts	3 No 2½ Tins	29c
	Finast	WHOLE BEETS Fancy Small Whole Beets	3 No 2 Tins	53c
ASPARAGUS	Finast	ALL GREEN They Look and Taste Like Fresh Asparagus	2 No 2 Tins	43c
	Finast Tips	Ideal For Salads—Very Tender	2 15 oz Tins	47c

SPINACH FINAST 3 No 2½ Tins 39c
SAUERKRAUT 3 No 2½ Tins 35c

Sweet Rye BREAD
Special Price This Week
Slightly Sweet Lb Loaf 8c

N. B. C. SPECIALS
SKYFLAKE WAFERS Lb Pkg 18¢
CHOCOLATE TWIRLS Lb Bulk 19¢

LONG LOAF BREAD 20 oz Loaf 9c

HECKER'S FARINA 2 Pkgs 29c

EVANGELINE MILK 4 Tall Tins 23c
Unsweetened Evaporated

Native Cauliflower Fancy Large Head 10¢
Apples Native for Cooking 4 Lbs 19c
Tokay Grapes 2 Lbs 15c
Native Celery Crisp Bunch 9c
Native Carrots 2 Large Bchs 9c

Prices for Boston and Vicinity

You can't improve on good, old-fashioned, home ingredients—butter, eggs and milk. That's what we think. We know you think so, too.
DRAKE'S CAKES
Raisin Pound • Plain Pound • Marble Pound • Silver Pound

King Pushes Young Statesman In Again, Asking Tatarescu To Form Cabinet for Roumania

Differences Between Carol and Foreign Minister Titulescu Brought Crisis; France Watches Developments, Hoping to Retain Recent Advantages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 2—Differences between the King and Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu are stated to be the reason for the fall of the Tatarescu Government, which resigned yesterday.

This is the eleventh cabinet to fall since King Carol mounted the throne four years ago.

The clash of personality between King and Foreign Minister has for some time been a dominant feature in Roumanian political life. The King has appointed his Prime Ministers, regardless of demands of party chiefs and his mandatories have formed cabinets even though they were in open or tacit conflict with recognized party leaders. On the other hand, for the past six years Mr. Titulescu not only has managed to reserve for himself the exclusive rights of directing Roumania's foreign policy but has also exercised enormous influence on internal affairs, playing a leading rôle in Roumania's many ministerial crises. By dramatic acts or declarations launched in capitals far from Roumania he has brought down more than one government. His sudden resignation sent from abroad yesterday was announced there before it was given out in Bucharest.

Differences between Carol and Mr. Titulescu have been smoldering for some time. Prime Minister George Tatarescu has been encouraged by the King to play a rôle of overgrowing importance not only at home, where he has consequently been at loggerheads with Mr. Dinu Bratianu, leader of Mr. Tatarescu's own party, the Liberals, but also in the conduct of foreign affairs, undertaking extensive journeys on his own initiative much to the annoyance of Foreign Minister Titulescu.

Now the King has shown his confidence in this young politician who was practically unknown 21 months ago by inviting him to form the new Cabinet.

Many conflicting factors are now in operation, young Liberals against old. Young Mr. Tatarescu against the old Bratianu family, which has dominated the Liberal Party and Roumanian politics for two generations. There are also the advocates of dictatorship against the Constitutionalists, Iron Guards against parliamentarians, and the whole opposition against the Liberals.

Important questions of foreign policy also are at stake, and France is understood to be watching the situation with anxious eyes, fearing Foreign Minister Titulescu's disappearance from the stage would mean the end of Roumania's pro-French orientation and perhaps even lead to Roumania's following the example of Poland in denouncing the minority treaties.

Japanese Junkers In New Pamphlet Ask More Planes

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (AP)—An official army pamphlet which urged Japan to make ready for a possible war with Russia spread uneasiness among the nation's economic leaders today, and this uneasiness was reflected on the stock exchange.

Newspapers said members of the Cabinet, as well as civilians, were taken back by the army's surprising manifesto, which proposed drastic changes in the nation's economic life and in nonmilitary government departments. It asserted the United States and Russia each has three airplanes to Japan's one, and that America wanted a navy larger than this country's in order to support vigorous policies toward the Orient.

Newspapers asserted that Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, Minister of War, would be questioned at the next Cabinet meeting about responsibility or authorship of the pamphlet.

A War Office spokesman said, "I can state that the pamphlet expresses the views of the Japanese army."

The pamphlet said the strength of the Japanese army prevented the Soviet from interfering with the power of the Japanese navy and made "futile the threats" of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, former United States Secretary of State.

In this connection it referred to alleged utterances of the late Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle to the effect that the American navy was capable of assuming any offensive necessary to enforce the "open-door" policy in China.

Horseback Mileage Figured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mr. George Caldwell and family live 4½ miles out of the town of Young, New South Wales, and from the eldest girl, now a married woman, to the youngest, a child aged five years, the whole family has been carried to school by an Arab mare, "Betty." It is estimated that Betty has traveled 30,000 miles in the cause of education, taking the family to and from school.

Radical Program Swamped by Vote Of British Labor

Henderson Gets Cheers Welcoming Russia Into League

SOUTHPORT, England, Oct. 2 (AP)—A resolution introduced by Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the World Disarmament Conference, expressing "deep satisfaction" with Russia's entrance into the League of Nations, was unanimously adopted today by the British Labor Party.

Mr. Henderson, to the cheers of the assembly, said, "I have noticed a good many criticisms of the step which Russia has taken. I have seen it suggested that the Soviet Government has been influenced by ulterior motives. I do not believe it."

Cripps Defeated

Earlier in the day, the party emphatically turned down a Socialist program which included the abolition of the House of Lords and other drastic steps.

Sponsored by Sir Stafford Cripps, the program was designed for "gingering-up" the advance toward "real Socialism" when the Labor Party next obtains parliamentary power.

The convention defeated it by 2,146,000 to 206,000 on a card vote.

The proposed amendment to the party program would have "socialized" the Bank of England and joint stock banks and would vest the control of land in the Government.

Japan Prepares For War

Charges that Japan was making "a deliberate preparation for a war which the Japanese consider essential" were placed before the Party today by Mr. Jack Mills of Dartford, former Member of Parliament.

Mr. Mills demanded that Labor "hammer" from the British Government the declaration that there shall not be, in event of war, any assistance, financial or physical, from Great Britain to help the State which has outlawed itself in the eyes of the civilized world."

The Dartford delegate declared: "Every trade represented here is slowly being battered out of existence by the slave conditions in the Japanese industrial world."

Mammoth Balloon Planned by Piccard

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP)—A balloon higher than the Cathedral of Notre Dame and with a capacity of 113,000 cubic meters (147,000 cubic yards) when fully inflated will be used by Prof. Auguste Piccard in his next stratosphere flight, he says in a copyright article in Le Journal.

Professor Piccard estimated the balloon would reach a record-breaking height of 19 miles. It will weigh more than a ton and will have an aluminum gondola, shaped like a diving bell.

The Belgian scientist and his aide will carry parachutes and the gondola will be fitted with two manholes, enabling them to leap quickly if necessary.

Such a balloon would easily be the largest ever constructed. The Cathedral of Notre Dame is 223 feet high at the summit of the South Tower.

Motorists Don't Bother Pedestrians

© Keystone

London Marks Its Walkers' Lanes

The Effort Is to Lessen Accidents by Painting the Streets With Pedestrian Crossing Lines That Can't Be Mistaken. This Is a View of the Busy Center at Aldwych, Showing Pedestrians Free Enough to Cross the Street. Herring-Bone Pattern Indicates Where Pedestrians Have Right of Way and Beyond Which They May Not Venture With Absolute Safety.

London De-Honked

* * *

Minister of Transport Has Banned Old Idea of Driving on Motor Horn

* * *

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—More careful driving and quieter nights are the dual aims of the Minister of Transport, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, in his nation-wide campaign against motor horns.

London has been "de-honked" first. In the metropolis within a radius of five miles of Charing Cross it has become an offense to sound a horn between the hours of 11:30 p. m. and 7 a. m.

To get motorists used to the new regulation about 3000 special police were on duty at first. They didn't fine—they warned, though offenders are liable to a penalty of £2.

The Minister of Transport claims his noise disarmament scheme to have proved so successful in London that it is being extended to all roads in "built-up" areas throughout Britain.

After a tour of the metropolis at night, Mr. Hore-Belisha made an official announcement that: "The benefits of a good idea should not be withheld from the public. . . I desire that the boon of sleep and rest shall be conferred as quickly as possible on as many as possible, and that the sick in particular shall be freed from the torment of the motor horn at night."

From observations in London, the Minister said: "We have made in London the great and important discovery that it is not necessary to drive on a motor horn. The added caution which the motorist instinctively displays when he no longer has recourse to his hooter is a contribution to the measures we are taking to increase the public safety. . . . Opinion in the larger centers of population outside London appears to be generally favorable to the extension of the regulation."

An ardent supporter of the silent zone scheme has been provided by the motor industry in the person of Lord Nuffield, head of the Morris firm and British counterpart of Mr. Henry Ford.

Speaking to 1500 dealers here, Lord Nuffield said that he had just returned from a short trip in northern Europe where one could drive from 30 to 40 miles among large towns without hearing a motor horn. He said he was told that the less noise made by horns the lower was the death-rate from road casualties. The reason for this, he thought, was that, deprived of their horns, drivers became more careful.

Lord Nuffield continued that he would be very pleased to hear that the whole country was free from motor horns. He would go farther, moreover, and say he would like to abolish automatic and other forms of signals. When he wanted to turn to the right he first looked round to see what was coming, and that was the only safe way, in his opinion.

The question of eventually extending the ban on horns to the daytime is being discussed in certain circles. It has been officially stated that if the night experiment is successful in diminishing road accidents then a 24-hour "silence" might be introduced.

The Minister of Transport has also recently set up a new scheme of pedestrian safety lanes, which need no policemen as traffic guardians, as all vehicles must give way if a pedestrian is crossing one of the lanes.

It is recalled that Mr. Hore-Belisha has established the fact that a jaywalker has no more rights than a motorist when it comes to breaking the laws. And he has gone on the premise in most of his undertakings that too much haste is the main trouble anyway, these days.

King George Helps Playground Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The movement for providing playing fields for children and youths has been greatly helped here by the consent of King George to become its patron. The King has already made a gift of a children's playing field at Hampton Wick, on the banks of the Thames.

The total grants made by the association and the Carnegie trusts now amount to £217,975, and 6490 acres have been given to children for playgrounds. This represents space for over 1,000,000 children to play in the open air.

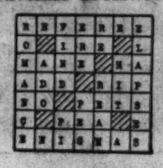
A special conference recently convened by the association passed a resolution urging local authorities to extend their responsibilities toward physical training and to enlarge their physical training staff. The Ministeries of Health and Education were present at the conference, and it is considered probable that the resolution will be carried into effect.

Strike of Chauffeurs Halts Taxicabs in Cuba

HAVANA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Cuba went without taxicabs today and few private motorists ventured forth in an island-wide strike of chauffeurs which the Government charges is of a "revolutionary nature."

Despite Government representations that the strike would be settled soon, strike leaders from radical labor unions were reported seeking a walkout of bus and street car operators to complete a transportation tie-up. Señor Augustin Acosta, Secretary of the President, said an agreement had been reached which would end the strike, but he declined to amplify his statement. Tacks littered the streets of Havana, adding to the hazzards of driving.

Solution to Juvenile Crossword



German Students Protest Closing Of Fraternities

'Compulsion and Command' of National Socialism Arouses Duelists

KOSEN, Germany, Oct. 2 (AP)—A vigorous protest against National Socialist "compulsion and command" was made by the Kösener Student Corps League, composed of all of Germany's dueling fraternities, in a special session here.

The students urged that a decree by Herr Andreas Feickert, Chancellor Hitler's Student Leader, which virtually abolished the fraternities be annulled.

Dr. Feickert decreed, among other things, that all male students, whether they were pledges or not, should live for two months in fraternity houses, which are to be converted into "fraternal houses." All occupants are to wear uniforms and no pledges may wear fraternity caps or colors.

A resolution by the league gave assurances of loyalty to Chancellor Hitler, but said Dr. Feickert's program "destroys academic self-administration, substituting formal bureaucracy."

"Instead of voluntary achievement," the resolution continued, "there is compulsion and command—instead of organic growth, there is mechanical organization."

Daily Lectures Aid Art Gallery Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Daily lectures by uniformed guides are helping to popularize the art collection of the Municipal Art Gallery here.

So far, these lectures by specially qualified guides have proved successful. The guides, five of whom are already qualified lecturers, are entering into training for this new section of their work with great enthusiasm and are each finding out by experiment which part of the gallery they can deal with most effectively.

Visitors to the municipal gallery are asked to coöperate by giving constructive criticism and comment upon the lectures and by suggesting particular aspects of painting and sculpture which they would like explained in lectures delivered in front of the original works.

Bishop Uses Skill With Ax To Cross Swollen Stream

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Right Rev. Dr. Burgman, newly appointed Anglican Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales, recently put his skill with the ax to good use.

On a tour of his diocese in a small car he was prevented from crossing a swollen river. A lorry was obtained to take the party and car across. In order to get the car onto the lorry, some trees had to be felled. Dr. Burgman, it is said, himself "swung the donglas" with the deftness of a royal show woodchopper.

National Palace of Fine Arts Inaugurated in Mexico City

President Rodriguez Opens Building Begun 30 Years Ago in Italian Manner and Completed as Theater and Museum in Native Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 29—A man-molded veritable hill of stone, cement and metal, which for three decades has stood like a ghost of the past watching a new social order being built up around it, today became a living, functioning part of that new order. The National Theater of Mexico, expanded and remodeled into a National Palace of Fine Arts, was formally inaugurated this morning by President Rodriquez, who delivered a short message in which he characterized the newly opened structure as "the heart of the new culture" in Mexico.

A feature of the opening ceremonies, held today, was a mass chorus of 700 voices, with accompaniment of 100 instruments, directed by Señor Carlos Chavez, head of the National Conservatory of Music, in the singing of "Flames—a Proletarian Symphony," which Señor Chavez composed, based on the words of the widely known folk chant, "Ballad of the Revolution." Señor Antonio Castro Leal, sub-secretary of education and head of the Ministry of Education's Department of Fine Arts, delivered the dedicatory address. The building's operation and all its functions have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry.

On the Stage

The first theatrical performance on the building's colossal stage is part of a program scheduled for tonight, a specially organized company of Spanish and Mexican players presenting "La Verdad Sospechosa" ("Suspicious Truth") a play of the dramatist, Juan Ruiz de Alarcon, who lived in Spain, but who was born in the village of Taxco, Guerrero, Mexico, now converted into Mexico's "art colony."

The building, originally intended as an opera house, was begun in 1904. Occupying two square blocks or more adjoining the "Alameda," Mexico City's Central Park, it was started under the direction of Signor Adamo Boari, an Italian architect, who gave the structure stamp reminiscent of his country. For want of a more accurate classification, the edifice is usually referred to as Modern Italian, although various distinct styles can be found in it, including modern Mexican adaptations of ancient Aztec forms. Signor Boari's plans were effected on the exterior structure but the interior remained unfinished; and when President Ortiz Rubio in 1931 commissioned Señor Mariscal as architect to complete the huge building the original plans were changed to make it more than just a theater—to make it a home of all the arts.

2-ROOM HOME without COOKING CLEANING SERVANT CARES

"Yes, my wife and I have a REAL Home—without housekeeping cares. Our 2-room apartment is large, airy and comfortable. The service has a personal, intimate touch; the atmosphere is quiet—and friendly. We've never been so happily 'settled', yet it's all most inexpensive—2 magnificent rooms, beautifully furnished, complete hotel service, only $90. Investigate TODAY for best suites.

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Gotham Gold Stripe Adjustables
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Smart Silk Stockings for all heights!
Chiffon Semi-Service
These Gold Stripe stockings fit any type of leg—average, tall or short. They're extremely comfortable because they stretch both ways, serviceable because the adjustable hems prevent garter runs—and the clear, flawless, guaranteed silk is a joy to wear.
New shades—
Fiesta, Barcelona, Seville, Patio, Valencia, Torreador.
Street Floor

October
Men's Topcoats 1.50
Women's Coats 1.50
Women's Fur Trimmed Coats, 2.00 up
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BOSTON, 26 West St., Han. 8126 — CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 429
BOSTON 608 Beacon St., Ken. 3838 — NEEDHAM, 368 Great Plain Ave, Need. 1730
WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 6528 — AYER, 40-B Main St, Ayer 63
LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441 — NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1027

"My dear, that's the loveliest handbag I've ever seen!"
"Thanks! . . . I just got it at SHREVE'S"
IF you want a really smart handbag to set off your fall ensemble, you'll find it here. We have been very choosy in our selection this season, for we know above all else the reason for the success of our handbags is their downright exclusiveness.
SHREVE CRUMP & LOW BOSTON
Every Shreve bag carries this label.
An inexpensive bag in a variety of colours in suede or velvet with a rhinestone clasp priced at $5.50.
A smart purse that can be had in antelope or leathers with an unusual marcasite clasp priced at $23.
A moderately priced bag in either leather or suede in any of the popular fall colours, with a metal frame at $15.
Shreve CRUMP & LOW COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1800
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Florist
Quality—Reasonable Price
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Weekend Special Box $1.00
Flowers Delivered in N. Y. C., Forest Hills, and Vicinity
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Sport and relaxation are still in their summer prime down by the sea. Likewise life at these friendly hotels. Peaceful repose and varied entertainment. Central beachfront location. Christian Science church in our block.
Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single. American Plan. . . . European Plan also. Special weekly rates.
Leeds and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

"Ruth never liked to drive until we got this new Packard"
PERHAPS your wife is one of those who said "A big car is hard to drive."
Let her take the wheel of the new 1935 Packard—and watch her change her mind.
For this new Packard handles with small-car ease. It's smoother-riding, more comfortable even than last year's car. (And that's saying a great deal!) It's roomier, with wider seats and larger windshield and windows. And with its modern streamlining, it is the most gloriously beautiful car Packard has ever built.
We'd like to have you see it and drive it. Come in or telephone and we'll send a car to your home. Once you've experienced the thrills it offers, we feel certain you'll never be satisfied with any other car.
PACKARD FOR 1935
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT

Check on Mansfield Record Shows Mayor Has Kept Word On Majority of His Pledges

Taxes Are Up Despite His Vigilance, but the City's Credit Is Easier, Needy Cared For, Expenses Cut and Employees Considered

Boston taxpayers, who are facing a record tax rate despite Mayor Mansfield's victory promise of lower taxes, are wondering today whether the "economy Mayor's" 11-point program has gone the way of most political platforms.

As a result, numerous citizens are thumbing the records. The check-up is illuminating. The first three planks of his platform pledge "eternal vigilance" to obtain full tax value, lower taxes and elimination of waste, extravagance and graft.

His tax vigilance started during the 1934 budget conferences. Few if any items escaped his scrutiny, despite the resulting delay in passage of the budget. Even the Boston municipal research bureau, which goaded the Mayor to effect greater economies, stands convinced that, outside of wholesale discharges and other employee savings, he has slashed expenses to the extent of his power.

Prepares for Ensuing Year

Additional saving may accrue through consolidation of departments, a major legislative effort of the Mayor. He obtained legislative sanction for consolidation with City Council approval. The program is practically ready to be announced. If the city could eliminate many of the present 112 department heads and board members, it is widely contended that the government would be more efficient, more economical and the taxpayer would receive greater value for his taxes. Yet indications are that a hostile council may block consolidation, despite the resulting lower tax rate.

Thus far Mayor Mansfield has obviously failed to fulfill his "lower taxes" promise. But on inauguration he abandoned this vow as futile, because of his lack of power. In his address he foresaw a $4 or more tax rise. He slashed $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 from the budget. He penalized his first years' tax rate by refusing to borrow money to cut the rate.

Tax Drive Fell By Wayside

In addition, the Mayor attempted a "pay-your-taxes" campaign to collect a portion of the $19,000,000 in delinquent taxes. Yet the committee of large taxpayers appointed to stage the drive quashed the idea. But the publicity occasioned resulted in many persons paying up. The money has been credited to the deficit and has reduced interest charges.

By cutting the deficit and refusing to borrow money to reduce the tax rate Mayor Mansfield prepared the way for future tax cuts.

Yet the "economy Mayor" plans to borrow $3,800,000 against delinquent taxes for welfare purposes. If the delinquent taxes are not collected the loan will increase the deficit. In such a case Mayor Mansfield would fail to fulfill his pledge to avoid pyramiding the city's deficit.

The Mayor's efforts to eliminate waste, extravagance and graft have led him into numerous political battles. His record places him against all unusual expenditures.

Minimized PWA Propects

Few persons dispute that Mayor Mansfield has fulfilled his fourth victory promise to place departments under earnest and capable officials. According to observers, political appointments have been few. Mr. Warren W. Loomis, superintendent of supplies, and Mr. Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel, are typical Mansfield appointments.

Regarding the Mayor's fifth vow "to observe the law regulating advertising in contractings, prohibiting the splitting of contracts and to award them always to the lowest responsible bidder," there was been little question. Several ugly rumors have floated about City Hall regarding contracts, yet none has gained credence. Always when faced with any charge, the Mayor has called upon the Boston Finance Commission for investigation. Each time the Mayor has been cleared.

The Mayor cannot be checked on the sixth plank in his program promising to eliminate land grabs and payment of excessive land prices. Little or no land has been purchased.

But the seventh pledge, involving restoration of the city's credit, evidently has been fulfilled. The very nature of the Mayor's platform has eased the credit situation. Interest rates on temporary and fixed debts have tumbled. Municipal research bureau figures show that last year Mayor Curley paid 2 to 5.75 per cent for temporary loans. Mayor Mansfield has paid 1.14 to 3.50 per cent. In addition, Mayor Curley paid 4 to 4.75 per cent for fixed debts and the present Mayor 3.25 to 4 per cent.

In the eighth plank, he vowed to give Boston an honest administration. Only political opponents have charged dishonesty. Nothing has been uncovered to support their claims.

Welfare and Employee Pledge

The ninth pledge concerned welfare recipients, who feared the worst under an economy administration. Despite an estimated $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 saving in welfare expenses, the Mayor has kept his victory and inauguration promise. He blocked moves to cut aid to single men which would had forced them to sleep in the other kind of lodgings.

Relative to the Mayor's promise to treat employees fairly, it can be safely said that he had conducted no wholesale discharge of workers, and has allowed no one to force them to contribute to any project against their will. Also, beginning yesterday, 1400 workers received the step-rate increases the Mayor promised in his inauguration to restore to them.

Regarding the last plank in the Mayor's victory program which promised to drive out any monopoly of the surety bond business, no complaint has been made. There is no evidence of such a monopoly existing.

Mansfield Man

© Bachrach

Warren W. Loomis
Superintendent of Supplies.

Tax Experts Seek To Lighten Burden Put on Real Estate

(Continued from Page 1)

an innocuous part of the whole problem of crime;

Principal problem is the youth of 19;

The courts, police and social agencies don't give returns commensurate with investment involved.

These and other things the Commissioner told his listeners, and added a fillip to the effect that the good-looking criminals were the most dangerous.

Criminologists, law enforcers were presented as victims of the wrong approach, too concerned with catching and convicting criminals, not enough concerned with keeping the criminal from becoming such.

He proposed digging for roots of crime, going to habitues of the slums, finding out what forces influence him into illegal channels; proposed making charts, gathering all the facts and then proceeding to eliminate crime through coordination of all existing facilities and agencies.

The commissioner, who did much debunking, made statements that sounded cynical, but gained weight from their source. The Van Dine type of detective, arriving at his conclusions through the scintilla of deductions, does not exist, he said, and added that big city detective forces operate through contacts with the underworld and through stool pigeons. They permit dives and hangouts to remain open so their proprietors can furnish them with information.

Condemning institutionalized treatment of criminals, especially of delinquents, he asserted something undesirable happened to men and women segregated and treated en masse, said delinquents should be cared for in places resembling a normal community, where they could be individualized.

Parking

Successful Trial

This morning found Boston's citizens rather aglow. Whatever their feelings yesterday morning about the new parking law, they had to admit that downtown Boston yesterday was something to talk about. Motorists could actually stop, go in and shop, come out and drive away within the hour, proceed to another store, find space, and repeat the process. It was a motorist shoppers' holiday.

If the police questioned it they didn't hesitate to admit they were wrong, that they had never seen such harmonious conditions downtown. Traffic Commissioner Hickey yesterday called for a fair trial of the new "no-fix" law. Today City Councilor Clement A. Norton, fiery battler on ethical issues, praised Mr. Hickey. Said he:

"About 90,000 motorists come to Boston's downtown in a business day. Of these, 25,000 want to park. But there is only space for 2300 parkers. Most of these 2300 parkers are 'all-day parking hogs' who have influence. This group is now attempting to defeat the law.

"Instead of Boston having about 2000 'all-day parking hogs' the new law allows 20,000 or more autoists to park, a privilege denied them in the past. Don't be misled by the selfish minority. Think of the 20,000 or more who will be benefited.

"Millionaire and beggar should be treated alike. Members of the Boston City Council or other politicians are no more entitled to special privileges than the humblest citizen!"

* * *

Garages reported little if any increase in business. Taxi companies said they had had an increase—but that they always have at this time of the year, due to the cooler weather.

City Affairs

Legal Titbit

Boston's lawyers had a nice legal point to discuss at luncheon today. The Boston licensing board has been operating during the past month with but two of its three members. The absentee member was Mr. Arthur J. Selfridge who passed on last week.

Yesterday Councilman Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., claimed that a full board should be present during hearings, that therefore all decision made during the past month are null and void.

Mr. Louis Epple, secretary of the board, said his interpretation of law was that a majority of the board constituted a legal quorum. Finally Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley was asked to advise the board and his decision was expected sometime today.

Associated Gas Revenues

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Gross operating revenue of the Associated Gas & Electric System during the 12 months ended Aug. 31 totaled $96,537,666, compared with $94,753,623 in the preceding year. After deducting operating expenses, taxes and depreciation, operating income amounted to $28,133,208, the smallest ever reported by the system as now constituted, and compared with $32,121,237 a year ago.

Boston Art Notes

Homer W. Colby

At 10 Newbury Street there is on view a collection of pencil drawings and etchings by Homer W. Colby. Once again the North and the South Shores of Massachusetts contribute subjects for depiction. Mr. Colby works conscientiously. He does not choose the more facile ways or the more spectacular methods of either medium. He draws and etches, calculating measures and shapes carefully, establishing proper gradations in the shadows, and characterizing the subjects of his choice in a thorough and complacent manner. Foliage, weather-beaten timber houses and barns, boat landings and boats are portrayed over and over again. Novel and outstanding is a depiction of roof-tops in Charlestown.

Vernon Smith

Whoever has attended the Independent Show regularly in past years has become familiar with the name and work of Vernon Smith. The distinguished quality of his work marked Mr. Smith and many of us wondered why he did not appear in other galleries. The Goodman-Walker Gallery has finally brought him to town in a one-man show. Currently we may see aquarelles and oils painted by this artist, who also finds Cape Cod an inexhaustible source of paintable material. From this display we find that Mr. Smith brings something to Cape Cod in turn, for all his pictures, in color, visualization and atmosphere, are personal in character. The artist works out schemes of his own, theories which suit his imagination. His palette is limited: sage green, amber, marine and white. Yet within the limits, Mr. Smith seems very resourceful.

D. A.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marlboro, in First Church in Marlboro (Congregational), Bolton and High Streets, Marlboro. 8.

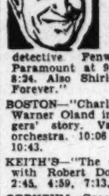
Theaters

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). Jerome Kern's musical comedy. 8:15.

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Irving Berlin music in this revue, with Dorothy Stone, Clifton Webb, Helen Broderick and Ethel Waters. 8:20.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). The Theatre Guild presents this Eugene O'Neill play, with George M. Cohan. 8:30.

"BIG HEARTED HERBERT" (Hollis). Cleo Mayfield and Cecil Lean. 8:30.



Movies

EXETER—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also "Friday the 13th."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Case of the Howling Dog," with Warren William as the detective Fenway at 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. Paramount at 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. Also Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever."

BOSTON—"Charlie Chan in London," Warner Oland in another Earle Derr Biggers' story. Vaudeville, Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:06 a. m., 1:11, 4:21, 7:30, 10:43.

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo," with Robert Donat. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13, 9:27.

ORPHEUM—Grace Moore singing favorite opera numbers in "One Night of Love" Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

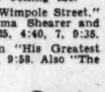
METROPOLITAN—"Cleopatra," with Claudette Colbert, Warren William and lavish spectacles in the Cecil B. DeMille style. Sevitzky's orchestra plays arrangements of native Colombian dances. 11 a. m., 1:44, 4:28, 7:12, 9:56.

TREMONT—"Arrowsmith," with Ronald Colman and Helen Hayes. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also W. C. Fields in "You're Telling Me."

STATE—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Fredric March, Norma Shearer and Charles Laughton 12, 2:25, 4:40, 7, 9:35.

UPTOWN—Richard Dix in "His Greatest Gamble." 2:22, 4:54, 7:26, 9:58. Also "The Human Side."

Other Events



Y. M. C. A. OPEN HOUSE WEEK—Fencing, boxing, wrestling and gymnastic exhibitions begin at 8. Followed by dancing. Church Recreation Institute holds meeting at 7:30 in Bates Hall, to consider ways of conducting recreational programs

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A.—Talk on "Talking to Win," by Edward M. Rowe, director of debating at Harvard. Open to men. 7:30.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHOW—In Horticultural Hall. 9 a. m. to 9.

Tomorrow

New Movie Programs

TREMONT—"Design for Living," with Fredric March, Miriam Hopkins and Gary Cooper. Also "Hold That Girl," with James Dunn.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—First meetings of the Clipping Club. 3 and 5.

HORTICULTURAL HALL—Second Interscholastic Fruit Judging Contest. Special event in the Fruit and Vegetable Show. 1:30.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Saints and Symbols," by Mrs. Bayward. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB — Dr. George W. Coleman, founder of Ford Hall Forum and president of Babson Institute, speaks on "A Challenge to Middle Age." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1250kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Blue Room Echoes.	The Cosmopolitans	The Playboys.....
5:15	Agricultural report...	String ensemble..	"Once Upon Time"	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	The Tattered Man.	"Melody Mart"....	"Jack Armstrong"..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake..	Male quartet.....	"Miniatures".....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	NBC dance music.....	sketches; music..	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news.....	popular program.	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Local dance music	CBS dance music..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Neal O'Hara.....	"Myrt and Marge".	News service.....
7:15	"Joe and Bateese"...	Gene and Glenn...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Musical Varieties..
7:30	Musical Memories;	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch..	Golf lessons.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	Big Freddy Miller.	Baseball talk.....	Local dance music.
8:00	"Lead Close-Up," net-	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	work dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist..	Lace"; musicale...	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	sicians' concert
8:45	John B. Kennedy;	his orchestra....	vocal soloists.....	program .....
9:00	Pelletier Orchestra..	Ben Bernie and his	Bing Crosby; Bos-	Local dance music.
9:15	"The Boys Escape"...	orchestra	wells; orchestra...	Organ; soloist....
9:30	"Hands Across Bor-	Ed Wynn; Graham	Troops Orchestra..	Local dance music.
9:45	der"; pianist; orch..	McNamee; orch...	CBS piano team...	News service.....
10:00	Talk, Daniel C. Roper,	"Miss Springtime,"	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Hugh Connor and
10:15	Sec'y of Commerce.	with soloists,	sa Lomas; soloists	his orchestra....
10:30	Joe Rines and his	players and Shil-	Local dance music.	Program from Me-
10:45	dance orchestra.....	kret's Orchestra..	Rhymester; scores.	chanics Building.
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; talks....	News Service.....	CBS dance music.
11:15	Voice of Romance....	NBC vocalist.....	CBS dance music..	Local dance music.
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Carl Hoff and his	"The Party Issues"	Sign off.....
11:45	their orchestra.....	orchestra	CBS dance music..	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, First game of World's Series, Detroit Tigers-St. Louis Cardinals, from Detroit.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Max Reinhardt, noted theatrical producer, NBC interview, Katherine Sibley.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Plantation Echoes: Willard Robison's Orchestra; Mildred Bailey.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "The Church Mouse."
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie": Burns and Allen; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, songs and sketch; Louis Katzman's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:30 WEEI, Floyd Gibbons, "The Headline Hunter."
10:30 WAAB, Melody Masterpieces: Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, "Dead Men Prowl," local dramatic sketch.

Theaters

"Ah, Wilderness"

Eugene O'Neill's reminiscential comedy, "Ah, Wilderness," opened the Theater Guild's subscription series at the Plymouth last night. The large audience applauded warmly this latest opus of an author who in it turns from dissection of tortured souls to tender nostalgia.

The play deals, as you must know by now, with the problems of a boy's adolescence in a Connecticut town 28 years ago. Its central study is the relationship of the boy and his father, a small-town newspaper proprietor, gentle, wise and tolerant. How these two win through together makes a human and moving legend, well presented by the current cast.

Of this cast Mr. George M. Cohan is the leading member. Playing the father, he submits the best impersonation the present observer has seen from him. With an expertness born of his instinct for the theater and his long experience in it, he realizes vividly the wisdom and the patience and the short temper that seem to be required of a male parent. Only occasionally does he yield to the Cohanic temptation to overstress or to repeat a laugh-provoking stunt.

Mr. Elisha Cook Jr. shared in the long New York run the acting honors with Mr. Cohan. Certainly Mr. Cook displays an excellent conception of the part of the boy, but unhappily he tends to caricature it by exaggerating its gauche naïveté. Boys of that age, in that period, were pretty crude and pretty awkward, but hardly so silly as Mr. Cook would have you believe; nor does the rôle call for such an interpretation.

Of the other mummers, the best work was done by Miss Jean Adair as the mother, by Mr. Joseph Allen as her bibulous brother and by Miss Ruth Gilbert as the daughter of the family.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"As Thousands Cheer," the Hart-Berlin revue, is in its final week at the Shubert. It will be succeeded next Monday by the new musical piece called "America Sings," which is based on the career and the music of Stephen Foster.

"Roberta," music by Jerome Kern and book by Otto Harbach, has entered its second week at the Colonial.

The Group Theater's Boston season will begin Oct. 15 at the Majestic with Sidney Kingsley's Pulitzer prize play, "Men in White." The other plays new scheduled are John Howard Lawson's "Success Story" and Melvin Levy's "Gold Eagle Guy," which will have its first performance anywhere.

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Homework: A Parent's View

Quiet Place and Regular Hours of Prime Importance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW that the new school year has started, let us make a few important resolutions regarding homework and for the sake of our children and the brilliant futures we have planned for them let us keep these promises faithfully.

In many families home study causes friction which could be avoided if parents applied a few simple rules. Where such a program has been adopted the young folks have progressed steadily in their school work and have been a credit to the understanding father and mother who insisted upon a definite study hour.

The ideal arrangement is, of course, an isolated room where the student may be free from disturbance. The length of the study period depends upon the age and study requirements of the individual concerned and can be regulated to suit his needs.

Providing Proper Tools

A desk and chair of the proper height should be provided if possible although an uncluttered kitchen table has been known to serve adequately. It is better to keep the room at a moderate temperature and see that it is ventilated sufficiently. It is well to teach the child to use at home the correct sitting position, which he has learned at school; feet flat upon the floor, hips well back with arms resting on top of the desk.

A student lamp with an adjustable shade can be bought so reasonably that it is unnecessary for so many youngsters to put up with the annoying glare from high lighting fixtures. Explain to the child that he will find it more comfortable if the illumination comes from over the left shoulder while reading and is directly upon the work area while writing.

If pencils, pen and ink, a sharpener and other supplies are always close at hand, the student will waste no time flitting around in search of a missing tool.

Regularity Essential

Experience has shown that children accomplish more when a definite hour for homework is arranged and adhered to. Just after an early dinner is a very convenient time. If a favorite radio program does not interfere or excite the child, there is no reason why this pleasure should be denied a boy or girl, but it is wise to have all social engagements taboo except on Friday or Saturday evening. As far as possible it is a good idea for the grown-ups, too, to observe this rule, for it is asking a great deal to expect the young folks to leave a group of fascinating guests when study time arrives. The use of the radio by other members of the family during the homework hour is permissible if the tones do not carry to the studying child; otherwise the instrument should be turned off. If we give the pupil every advantage during these important years of his life, any inconvenience will be fully repaid when the youngster completes his schooling satisfactorily.

Although Johnny or Mary may insist there is no homework to be done on a certain day, let's don't allow the study period to be eliminated. Maybe no definite assignment has been announced, but collateral reading does much to improve the next report card, and besides I have yet to meet the pupil who couldn't profit by a little reviewing once in a while.

Not to Do It for Them

As for helping the student with his work, it is my opinion that if the parents have provided the time, place and quiet environment the child should be left alone. Classroom methods have changed since we went to school, and we must be careful lest we confuse rather than help the child. Also, it is right that the teacher know wherein she needs to give the child a better concept of what he is to do in his homework, and how he is to do it.

Too many parents not only help their children but do the actual problems for them. One mother I had the opportunity to observe is perhaps the worst example I have encountered. She complained of being tired one morning. It seemed she had been up until 3 o'clock labeling and pasting a seed project for her youngest son. She bought the necessary 60 varieties from a store when the boy should have been busy the entire semester collecting these from garden specimens. Movies, unfortunately, had proved much more important. A week later she proudly announced that the youngster had received an "A" in that assignment. The pity of it was she didn't realize what she was doing.

This mother's other boy attended medical college and finally flunked out. I didn't understand why until I heard about the seed charts. Chemistry and physics were beyond this misguided mother's comprehension and so she could no longer help him. Besides being handicapped by lack of any regular study habits or training in application, the young man had always been free any evening he chose, and he spent most of his nights running around. He was a likable chap and I hope the year's setback opened his eyes to the real problems before him. He had to return to junior college to make up the lost units.

School chums should not be allowed to share the homework hour. If arrangements make it necessary for more than one child in the same family to study at the same table, absolute quiet must be observed. Under no circumstance should an older brother or sister pass on a notebook to a younger member of the clan to copy. Parents need to check this demoralizing practice when discovered. It is all too prevalent.

After suiting the rules to the individual family, perhaps we shall be able to look back upon this year as the most successful school term our children have ever known. Later, when their college days are over, we can send them out into the world equipped with the habit of work and steady application to help them, and the great joy of worth-while accomplishment.

F. W. R.

Conversation in Class Work

In Setting of Friendliness It Is Important Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, N. Y.

IN CONVERSATION the mentality can be awakened to a brightness which, far from being transitory, remains as a permanent influence to raise and exhilarate the whole level of our thinking.

In introducing this animating influence into our classrooms, probably the most important thing to be considered is the atmosphere. Good conversation requires friendliness—friendliness between pupils and teacher, and between each pupil and his mates. In an atmosphere of informality and spontaneity the students feel at home, natural and unembarrassed. And, wrapped in the warmth of understanding affection, they are free to express their more intimate thoughts.

The atmosphere must also be stimulating with vigorous ideas. In working out this problem of conversation, I found that the Friday compositions provided channels through which stimulating ideas could flow. They drew from the class streams of conversation. A chairman was elected, who called upon the pupils in turn to read their compositions. After a pupil had read his paper, he would say, "Any comments?" He remained in the front of the room, the center of attention, and acknowledged anyone who wished to approve, criticize, or utterly demolish the fabric of his composition. He had to defend himself against attacks, and often found himself the center of a wild swirl of arguments, both for and against.

So exciting did this new form of diversion become that we had to find other channels for its expression. These we found in the Monday book reports, supplementary reading projects, magazine and newspaper reviews—which we conducted in much the same manner as the Friday compositions.

Not Dominated By Teacher

But I wanted to wrest the conversation from any apparent domination by teacher or chairman, to free it from even the appearance of a classroom recitation, and at the same time to keep it stimulating and worth while. I therefore planned for each conversation an assignment which the pupils would have to prepare carefully before coming to class. An anthology of poetry, a collection of essays, or a book of short stories best adapt themselves to the conversational method.

For the first few recitations, I asked the pupils to prepare for each day a list of five interesting subjects of conversation, suggested by the material for that day. Recitations became tea-parties, with a host and a hostess for each day. They were to direct the conversation, keeping always the assigned reading material as the point of departure. They had also to bring in the silent pupil and tactfully ignore the too talkative. Indeed, each pupil was told to finish his remarks by turning to some silent person and addressing him in such a way as to include him in the conversation. I, of course, could change the subject myself if I thought it trifling or boring.

The pupils began to ask for instructions in etiquette. So two recitations were given over to correct form in introductions. A boy and a girl went together to the front of the room to wait for a Number 5 bus. Here the boy met another boy he knew who was waiting for the Number 4 bus. Introductions were made. One of the group began talking about his prepared assignment. At this point, if anyone else in the class had prepared a related assignment, he immediately rose, made for the bus stop, got himself introduced, and contributed his share to the conversation. Eventually I rapped on the desk as a signal that the bus was approaching, farewells were said correctly and the participants took their seats.

How to Treat the Chaperon

Another very delightful period concerned itself with the school dance and how to treat the chaperon. The chairman of the dance committee invited the chaperon, and then escorted her to the front of the room, where she was seated with two chairs on either side of her. The pupils were, of course, to come and speak to her, seat themselves beside her for a few minutes, and talk about whatever they had already prepared. The chairman of the dance committee had to bring up the backward pupils to meet the chaperon. Thus the pupils learned how to put another at his ease, how to include others in the conversation, and how to return to a speaker who has been interrupted.

Other recitations were given to informal conversations on a boat or a train. Two persons who had never met before found themselves side by side in deck chairs. Or four complete strangers were seated around the same dinner table. They had to introduce themselves courteously and talk entertainingly.

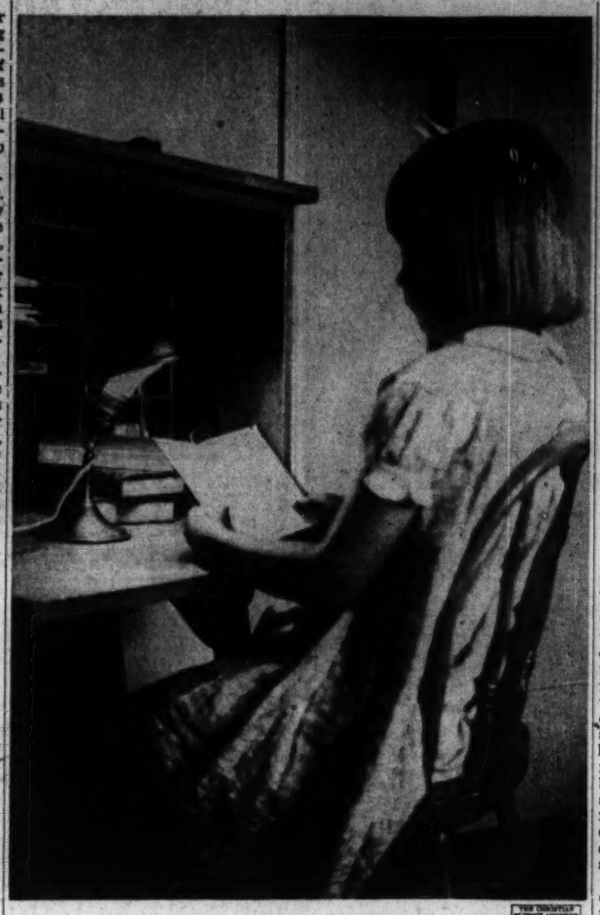
Poetry Circle

One day we became a poetry circle, the occasion being the memorizing of Masefield's "Sea-Fever." The president very delightfully introduced Masefield, telling something of his life and influence. The impersonator of Masefield read his own poem. Then the president introduced to him various members of the class, each of whom had to give two good reasons for liking the poem.

There was great joy in this activity. Once started, the class went rapidly conversation-minded. Assignments became more of a pleasure than a task. And in direct ratio to the deepening and broadening of their conversational powers, all their other work improved. Compositions were written with an eye to being read in class, and before students who were every day becoming more discriminating in their criticism and appreciation. Class literature texts had to be studied more thoroughly; nothing vague and uncertain could be offered to this well-informed audience. Books, magazines, plays, newspapers must be read; the student must keep pace with his classmates, be up-to-date, have something to talk about.

Conversation has indeed brightened the minds of these students, raised and exhilarated the whole level of their thinking And the value is permanent.

CLARA HAYS



A Study Corner of One's Own

A Poem a Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One mother sees to it that no day passes without her having read to her little ones some bit of poetry or verse within their range of interest. She uses the classic child poems but supplements them abundantly with the appealing snatches of really fine child verse from the current press. The children like the lilt of rhymes and the imagination, imagery and beauty found therein. They often call for a repetition of this or that verse which has especially appealed. Often when mother hesitates a bit they repeat the poem to the end. They are not only learning the joy of poetry but are storing away gems of beauty.

From Art Shows to Federal Aid

With a Word for an Official Magazine of Uncle Sam's

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS week we intended to use as a springboard for Round Table talk some of the interesting ideas in "New Horizons for the Child," a recent book by our good friend Stanwood Cobb. But you and I, Mr. Cobb, will not mind postponing our chat, in favor of an informal magazine report. For the Federal Government, in the pleasant form of the September issue of School Life, has just arrived. You all know this newsy magazine, do you not? The official organ of the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, it offers material of interest to every teacher in schools of the United States and its possessions. (Subscription $1 to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.)

Its first article this month announces the traveling exhibits of the paintings and drawings done by artists under the public works of art projects, and puts us in touch with means of availing ourselves of these and other collections for the schools. Among the exhibits, large and small, are: a collection of some 30 original oils and 30 original water colors giving a pictorial record of the project sponsored by the Government, the subjects including industrial and farm scenes, landscapes, figure paintings and still-life; a collection of 50 original prints including all of the print processes; a collection specially designed for secondary schools, including originals and sketches giving examples of murals, etchings, lithographs, aquatints, monotypes, wood and linoleum blocks, textiles, sculpture, etc. Materials discussing the process and medium for each of the items in the secondary school exhibit accompany it. For complete information concerning the art exhibits and lantern slides available, address the American Federation of Arts, Exhibition Department, Barr Building, Washington, D. C. The rental, due to Carnegie Foundation help, is small.

Federal aid is suggested as a fine subject for debate in American schools this year, and this number of School Life provides a first section of a bibliography on the subject, the list to be continued in the October number. This list of pamphlets, books and magazine articles has value for other than debate purposes, we should say. Clubs, college students preparing papers, journalism students, parents who wish to be well informed along these lines, will also find it helpful. An article summing up the present status of Federal Aid to Education with tables showing the distribution of funds in 1933-34 is included in this number.

And thanks to another article, "Workships," we can now answer more specifically questions which have come to us in recent letters concerning federal aid available to students in the various colleges. Under the plan as tried out last year, colleges receiving federal money for student aid provided work on campus, of the sort students had been in the habit of doing when working their way through. Some 75,000 students were aided in this way, the quota of each college or university being 10 per cent of its full-time enrollment. This year it is expected that approximately 100,000 students will be aided. The quota is now 12 per cent. Students will be assigned to work both on campus and off, the latter of a sort designed to increase the usefulness of the college in the community — teaching in night schools, doing public welfare work, serving in clinics, conducting public forums, etc. The average amount to be earned is $15 a month a student, with $20 as a maximum. Aid is only for students who otherwise could not attend college, and the choice is in the hands of the institutions. The institution also selects the work in each case, and pays the students. Students, therefore, apply directly to their school or college for this aid. Jobs are to be allocated between boys and girls in proportion to the enrollment of the individual institution. Schools and colleges run as business enterprises are not eligible for government funds. Only "institutions of a collegiate or university character, of the sort which are public in their nature, are eligible to participate in the plan."

Parents as well as teachers will find School Life's column each month, "New Books and Pamphlets," a section worth scanning. You may wish to know about the 59-page list "Books of General Interest for Today's Readers" got out by the American Library Association and the Office of Education combined; and "Students' Guide to Good Reading," a 54-page list sponsored by the National Council of Teachers of English. Or you may be interested in the pamphlet, "A Community Serves Its Youth," published under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and dealing with agencies doing character work with high school students in a suburban community. Among the "New Government Aids for Teachers" listed on page 24, the pamphlet, "School Lunches—With Recipes to Serve 50 Children" looks as if it might be of interest to parent-teacher groups. A free recreational map of Colorado, pocket size, first of a series of National Park Service Recreation maps to be issued by the states, may also be of interest to parents, as a source for home conversation with certain live wires one usually has within the family circle.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Hill Children of Nepal Attending Scotch Mission School at Darjeeling.

State Scholars Win Many Honors

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE latest report of the Board of Education on the progress made by state scholars at the older universities of Great Britain has done much to silence the criticism of those who maintain that the country receives little return for the money that it spends on public education.

State scholarships are awarded on the results of the higher school certificate examination which most English children take if they remain at school until their eighteenth year. Its value may be as great as £120 a year, and it is tenable at an approved university. By means of these scholarships scores of boys and girls of humble parentage have been enabled to pursue their degree courses at Oxford and Cambridge, so that these scholarships have opened up to the older universities areas of ability which were formerly closed to them.

It has not always been felt, however, that this new class of student brought into the universities has very greatly added to their intellectual prestige, but the 1934 report of the board shows that this is a view which cannot be fairly upheld. A first-class degree in Literæ Humaniores, says the report, is probably one of the most coveted distinctions given by any university in the world. Three firsts were won this last year by state scholars, each of whom had come originally from public elementary schools, and had passed on to secondary schools by way of free places. Every year about 300 state scholars take degree examinations in British universities, and 65 per cent of the men win first-class honors. So do 22 per cent of the women. Last year a state scholar at Oxford won the Ireland and Craven scholarships, and another won the Gaisford prize, together with the Chancellor's Latin prose prize, and the Hertford scholarship. At Cambridge a scholar, besides obtaining a first class in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos with distinction in two subjects, was awarded four university prizes, the Rex Moir prize, the Ricardo prize in thermodynamics, the Bernard Seeley prize in aeronautics, and the Archibald Denny prize in theory of structures.

Nor are successes at Cambridge confined to the scientific side. A classical scholar won in his second year a Stewart of Rannock scholarship, the Porson prize for Greek verse, the members' prize for Latin essay, and a Browne Medal, and a modern language scholar, who had spent a post-graduate year, the fourth of his scholarship, in the study of Spanish literature for the degree of Ph. D. was elected to a Jebb studentship in modern languages.

Out in Wichita, Kan., teachers are found to be learning the why of schools in a democracy; that the schools do not exist solely to promote self-realization by the individual child but also to preserve, perpetuate and develop the state itself. Superintendent Mayberry finds his teachers becoming more sensitive to their social and civic responsibilities.

School Children From the Himalayas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Darjeeling, India

Darjeeling, metropolis of the Indian northeast frontier, is a place of many races and nations, a kind of melting pot on the border of the unknown, an outpost of the white man's civilization. Here in the very shadow of the mighty Himalayas crowned by unconquered Kunchin junga the people of lands beyond the pale come to make contact with a world still to them a wonder and a mystery. Tibetans, Bhutias and Nepali gather at Darjeeling to trade, to labor and sometimes to be schooled in the white man's lore. To the latter end the Church of Scotland maintains a mission here on the great frontier, a mission with which is connected one of the most remarkable educational institutions anywhere in the world. It is a school for the Nepali particularly, for children and for youth of both sexes. In this piquant group are included 50 or more characteristic children of the "forbidden state" of Nepal whose boundaries are almost within sight of Darjeeling yet into which very few white men have ever penetrated.

The Nepali are, of course, of Mongolian extraction with occasional traces of other blood. Dwellers among the high Himalayan foothills, they are sturdy, independent and courageous, yet, despite the "forbidden" character of their land, not at all unfriendly to Europeans. The Nepali children, as encountered at the Church of Scotland mission school in Darjeeling, are intelligent, attractive and of most tractable disposition. They are eager to learn and quick, and the Scottish mission sisters who come all the way out here to work with the Nepali folk find their task an agreeable one and richly rewarded by the appreciation of their charges. The tractability of the hill children is declared in this group photograph in which each of more than 50 little ones, though avid with curiosity, rendered the strictest obedience to the teacher's command to be still.

M. T. G.

Do You Know Your Child's Teacher?

Parents Can Make the Teacher's Year Much Happier

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CAN'T we do something nice for teacher? I wonder if many of you readers have not been confronted with just that question from either Betty or Bobby. It is because I have been one of those teachers who have had so many lovely things done by parents that I feel the desire to suggest some of them to you.

I believe the first thing that suggests itself to mothers is the idea of a dinner invitation, for so many have said to me, "I am so ashamed that I have not invited you to dinner, but the children keep me so busy that I just cannot find time to entertain." As a result of that desire teachers quite often find the last weeks, already full with packing, making of reports, papers to grade, etc., an orgy of dinner engagements. Therefore if you wish to entertain at dinner make inquiry as to a suitable time, being sure the invitation does not come when a semester is ending or a program is being planned which requires hours of practice. If you can easily arrange a dinner or luncheon under these conditions I know the teacher will be pleased to accept.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that if any complaints are to be registered that this is not the proper time for that. Furthermore, it is likely to prove embarrassing to a teacher to have to "talk shop" when the child is there at the table. Also it gives her no sense of relaxation; she has to be careful what she says and how. If you feel you must talk about Bobby and Betty and their school work that evening, tell her when you invite her that you would like to; and wait until after dinner when the children are out of hearing. The most thoughtful thing you can do, however, is to make the evening entirely an opportunity for becoming mutually acquainted. In fact, I can almost assure you that when you have met the teacher in your own home that a much better understanding will have been reached and that any difficulties in future will be more easily adjusted because of your knowing each other better.

The Boy's Invitation

Possibly you do not feel equal to the occasion of entertaining at dinner, however, so I want to suggest other interesting ideas. One of the happiest "after school" times I remember was at the home of a sixth grade boy. He had learned to mold paperweights of lead and was quite proud of his accomplishment. He invited several teachers to his home to see the process. We were invited to the kitchen, where we sat on stools, etc., and eagerly watched the rather intricate process and it would be difficult to tell who was the more excited as to the outcome—the teachers, the boy or his mother. The mother had assisted in the plans so that everything was in readiness and sufficient time was found to make and present each teacher with a weight. After the weights were completed, simple refreshments were served. That would be an easy way for someone else to entertain and of course any boy will be glad to help clean the kitchen if he knows he can work there.

You probably go on picnics frequently. Why not add a few more sandwiches and invite one or more teachers to accompany you?

How about those Sunday afternoon drives? Why not share that lovely woodsy spot with someone who might never have another chance to enjoy it? Just be sure to inform her of the time of your return so she can notify her landlady.

Another invitation that always appealed to me when I taught in a small town was to out-of-town basketball games and tournaments. Many teachers show their loyalty to the school by their attendance at the games and they quite often find it difficult to find transportation to other towns. Why not help there?

Possibly you live in the country for a portion of the year. If so, you might like to invite the teachers out for hikes on Saturday afternoon and tell them the place is theirs Fix some sandwiches and you will find they will be delighted.

Are you a member of a bird or garden club? Why not insert a clause in your constitution which makes the teachers honorary members? You could do the same for the Woman's Club. If that does not seem to be satisfactory and if the teacher is interested in any of the activities, you might suggest that she become a member.

If you are leaving for a week-end and care to do so, why not ask the teacher to invite others to join her in borrowing your apartment. I can truthfully say that my most pleasant treat was a week spent in the home of the parents of lovely children. It was a mutual pleasure, for the parents felt safe as to the welfare of the children and the teacher had a welcome change.

Does the teacher attend your church? Make every effort to see that she meets the young people and see that she has an opportunity to take part in all activities which may appeal to her. Do not wait for someone else to do this, for I have known teachers to leave the church of their choice because they were not made to feel welcome.

If you have a lovely garden, invite teachers to enjoy it with you. Many a full day is happily ended by a visit to a lovely garden.

Do you give musicals and teas? Here is another chance to do something nice.

Sharing Hobbies

One mother knew that I was a quilt fan, so she took me calling on friends who had beautiful quilts, saw that I had invitations to all quilt exhibits and took me as her guest to a near-by large city where we spent a day with our hobby.

Invite the teachers to view the children's pets, and you will find the boy or girl more interested in school work.

I would scarcely have believed that so many things had been done for me and I am sure I have not mentioned many of the loveliest, but these will suffice to show that many ideas can be carried out with little expense or effort.

Now as to the question of what can be given to a teacher. Some schools forbid the giving of gifts at school because the little youngster who has nothing to give is hurt. I would suggest if you plan to present the teacher with a gift that you acquaint yourself with the rules of the school on that score thereby avoiding embarrassment to the teacher and your child. Room gifts, if acceptable, might include: potted plants from your florist or garden; bulbs in a bowl for forcing; bulbs and seeds for the garden; fish, an aquarium, etc. (I suggest that you inquire as to whether teacher likes fish); party costumes no longer used; discarded phonograph records; old radio set, if desired; pictures you intend to discard—the frames can be put to advantage in many ways; magazine articles and subscriptions, books.

Or You Might Lend

If you do not wish to give, why not lend any of the above? They will be much appreciated.

I have had so much pleasure afforded me by books that were lent. I did not always feel that I could afford the much-discussed new book, and numerous thoughtful parents have sent notes asking if I would like to read some new book which they possessed. As personal gifts I most enjoyed flowers, vases and books.

Did you ever think of offering your time? Many mothers will never be forgotten in my experience because of their assistance in sewing costumes, decorating stage and trimming Christmas trees.

I have only started with the things you might do but all I ask is that you do something when the question "What can we do for teacher?" is asked; for you will never regret it and you will be well repaid in the better understanding between parent and teacher. Furthermore, your child will be happier.

A. S.

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Shrubs That Brighten the Winter Landscape

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Color Viewed From Indoors

Berry-Bearing Shrubs in Garden Planting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN we have tucked in the last fall bulb, given the final protective covering to rose garden and perennial border, and are driven indoors by chilling, wintry blasts, most of us feel that garden beauty is a memory of the past or a dream of the future. The view of our gardens from window or doorway is bleak and forlorn. Where we saw, only a short time ago, daffodils, gallant ranks of tulips and irises, pastel hues of delphiniums, flamboyant poppies or massive peony bloom, we now see only barren landscape, except on those rare days when snow or frost turns the garden spot into a veritable fairyland of beauty. But we need not leave to chance or to mental visioning the late autumn and winter beauty of the garden. We can make gardens which will remain colorful long after the blossoms of summer have faded.

In planning for the winter beauty of the garden our first thought is of the evergreens but our consideration of these need not end when we have selected our junipers, spruces, pines and kindred subjects. There are many evergreens other than the trees. We may have a group planting of militant yuccas, a wall covered with English Ivy, ground covers of Japanese Spurge or Vinca Minor or the Wintercreeper (Euonymus radicans). We may select several evergreen shrubs, the rock cotoneaster, the American holly (Ilex opaca), the Oregon Hollygrape (Mahonia aquifolium), and if we have an acid soil or can prepare such a soil we may have daphne cneorum, the mountain laurels, rhododendron, andromedas and other acid-loving broad leaf evergreens. Daphne cneorum has proven quite satisfactory in some gardens where amount of acidity was very small.

Our evergreen plantings will be more effective if we select a few "evergreens" which are not green at all. A local nursery man will show us many that are golden yellow, some that are blue and others of soft gray.

When our winter garden is supplied with a goodly number of evergreens we will turn our attention to the berry-bearing shrubs and vines and those which have colorful twigs and branches.

The Barberries

Perhaps the barberries will receive our first consideration. We find that these decorative shrubs range in size from very small prostrate types to 20-foot trees, berberis aristata being the strongest growing species. L. H. Bailey names B. regeliana as the most beautiful of the Barberries in cultivation. It has larger foliage than most species, grows five or six feet tall and has ornamental orange-red fruits in late summer, autumn and until midwinter. B. thunbergii. B. sieboldii and B. rhederiana retain their brilliantly colored fruits until spring, most other species dry up during the winter.

B. thunbergii is satisfactory from every standpoint. It may be allowed to form a large shrub or may be easily kept trimmed to any desired size or form. It will make an impenetrable hedge if such a barrier is desired, and no other barberry can excel it for autumn and winter color of both foliage and fruit. The red leaved hybrid of thunbergii (B. thunbergii atropurpurea) is richly colored throughout the summer months and has attractive autumn coloring also, although it may lose its foliage earlier than the common variety. It should be severely pruned in early spring as the beter colors, both of foliage and twig, are found on the new growth.

The cotoneasters, like the barberries, range in size from small or creeping shrubs to small trees, all berry producing, some evergreen, and several with brilliant autumn foliage. There are several which are suitable for the rock garden, the variety known as the Creeping Cotoneaster being particularly graceful. This is catalogued as C. adpressa. It clings closely to the stones and trails gracefully over their edges. It is a near evergreen with red berries appearing in September. C. horizontalis, which is called the Rock Cotoneaster, is also a prostrate shrub, somewhat larger than C. adpressa and instead of hugging the soil or stone, it rises a foot or two above and then spreads out wide horizontal branches. It has handsome dark crimson foliage in the fall, and bright red berries appearing in September or October which last for much of the winter. There are many others, some suitable for background, some as splendid specimens, in fact for whatever use a shrub may have. From the many forms of the Cotoneaster some selection may be made for practically any garden and as Anderson McCully has said, "They are goodly things to have beyond the winter windows."

Flowering Dogwood

Dogwoods (Cornus) are valuable in the winter garden, not alone for the attractive berries of many of the species but also for the brightly colored twigs. The berries do not, as a rule, remain on the shrubs for long but the colorful twigs compensate for their disappearance. Many of the dogwoods have very attractive blossoms and are worthy garden subjects from that standpoint alone. Cornus Florida is undoubtedly one of the most desirable of our blossoming shrubs or small trees. In the autumn it produces scarlet berries and the upper surface of the leaves changes to a bright red.

But there are other dogwoods which have a greater value in the winter dooryard than does Cornus Florida. The Cornus known familiarly as the gray dogwood is attractive with its gray branches, and white berries borne on short stems or peduncles of the most brilliant red. The combination is charming. Of all the shrubs with brilliant twigs none excels the red osier dogwood (cornus stolonifera) with its deep crimson branches. A yellow stemmed variety of this Cornus is C. flaviramea and the two planted together provide an interesting contrast. Cornus Alba, the coral dogwood, is less brilliantly tinted than the red osier dogwood, but is also a desirable member of the Cornus family.

In the large viburnum family we find many which are splendid in the winter garden, among them the high bush cranberry. The American species of this viburnum has berries which commence to color in July and retain their bright scarlet until spring. They are not liked by the birds, a fact which assures their remaining on their stems much longer than do many of the berries which birds enjoy. Arrow-wood (V. dentatum) has foliage of plum-purple in the fall and berries of glossy blue-black, while witherod (V. cassanoides) bears fruit which changes from pale green to coral pink, bright rose and finally to blue black with the clusters carrying berries of all the colors at the same time. Another arrow-wood (V. pubescens) known generally as the downy leaved arrow-wood has almost black berries, but its greatest charm is in the marvelously colored autumn foliage which deepens to dark rich purple with glints of wine red.

Viburnum acerifolium, the maple leaved viburnum or dockmackie, is also a delight in its autumn dress, the colors ranging from rose pink to dull red and purple with an occasional high light of creamy white. This viburnum has the ability to thrive under trees in heavy shade and to compete successfully with encroaching roots. Two viburnums of tree-like habit, viburnum lentago, known as the Nanny-berry, and viburnum prunifolium, the black haw, both with blue-black fruits and brightly tinted foliage in the fall, are splendid subjects for the background of the winter garden.

Among the Loniceras or honeysuckles we find many which have attractive berries: Lonicera morrowii with blood-red berries, L. tatarica which has berries of red and occasional yellow, L. gracilipes with scarlet fruits produced in June and L. chrysantha which has berries of coral red.

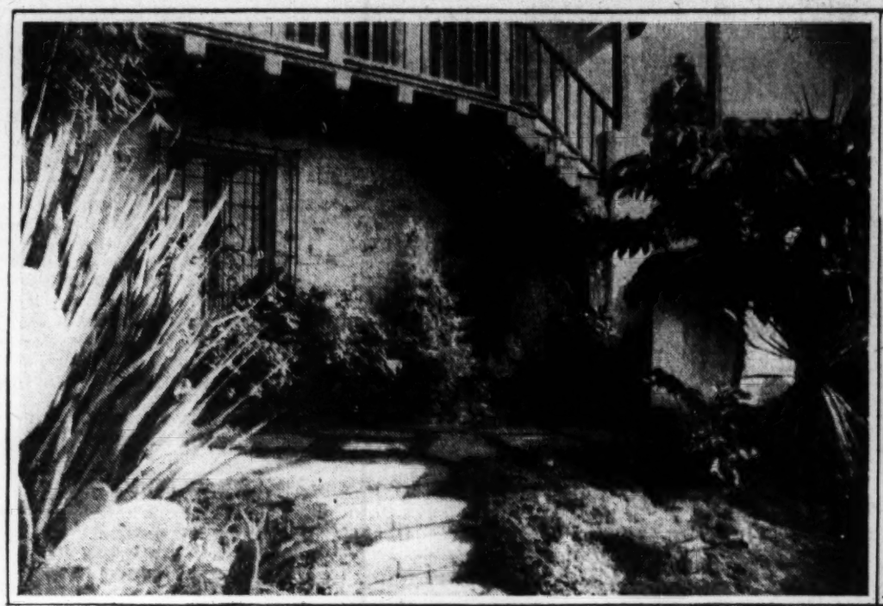
Of the Aronias (Chokecherries) Aronia Arbutifolia is probably the best-known variety. It bears red fruits which last for much of the winter. The black Chokecherry, Aronia melanocarpa, is more colorful in both foliage and fruit but the berries drop early in the winter. There is also a purple-fruited variety, Aronia purpurea. All have brilliantly colored foliage in the autumn.

Deserve a Place

The various sumacs are deserving of our consideration. Rhus typhina, the cut leaf or stag horn sumac may be trained to tree form but is very attractive in many locations when left to grow in its natural straggling form. In the fall its brilliantly colored foliage and fruit clusters are most picturesque. The smooth sumac, R. glabra, is very attractive with its large head of berries, while Rhus Canadensis, the fragrant sumac, a small shrub not more than three feet in height will fit well into the smaller garden.

Symphoricarpus racemous, more commonly known as snowberry, and Symphoricarpus vulgaris, the coral berry, deserve a place in the winter garden. The former, as indicated by its name, has pure white berries of long enduring quality. The coral berry is too seldom used in the home grounds. I have known gardeners who purchased it from a catalogue description and under its botanical name and then grubbed it out when they discovered that it was the Buck Brush of boyhood memory. Perhaps the memory of the blistered hands which had followed an effort to grub it from pasture lands influenced them in their ruthless destruction. It is often "without honor in its own country" but gradually finding its way into our favor. Perhaps the erstwhile farm boy will be more considerate of the improved coral berry, Symphoricarpus chenaulti.

At one time a list was compiled which named over 125 trees and shrubs in the Rochester, N. Y. parks, which had pronounced winter beauty. This was exclusive of the evergreens and did not include plants which were beautiful during the autumn but lost their attractiveness before mid-winter. A drab landscape at any time of the year would seem to be altogether unnecessary.



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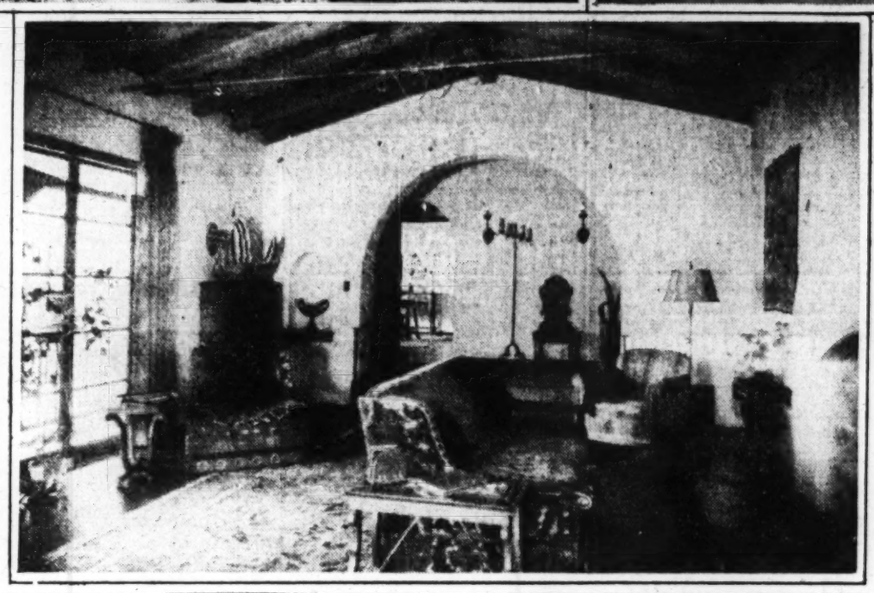
Hillside Home of One of Our Garden Page Readers in California. It is Stepped-Up Design, California-Mexican in Style and Shows an Interesting Treatment of the Sloping Lot



Built on a Hillside

California-Mexican Style in Stepped-Up Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Piedmont, Calif.

Dear Editor:

We are sending pictures of our home, hoping they may be helpful to someone with the same problem that we had.

Our lot is a very steep hillside, a grade of 45 feet to overcome in every 100 feet. We had planned several homes for it in eight years, before we could figure out how to have an attached garage, for I did not want the kind that is dug in on the street level. Now we have a beautiful driveway following the contour of the hill.

I wanted our home to look friendly and hug the ground; so that eliminated the two-story type. Out here we call the style we now have, the stepped-up type. My bedroom is only seven steps above and in back of the living room. My sons have a separate entrance off the front patio and on the lower level. Of course the house was laid out to suit our needs, but many changes could be made with the same general plan.

Every room in the house, except the kitchen, overlooks six counties, Lake Merritt, San Francisco Bay and the ocean. The living room has windows and glass doors on three sides, the east ones opening into a very private patio where we spend a great deal of time in this ideal climate. The west side opens out onto an overhanging old-style Mexican veranda. Ceilings of the living and dining rooms have exposed beams of knotted wood, antiqued with rottenstone. The doors and floors are planked.

The fixtures are hand-wrought in old iron, and sea-blue Mexican glass is used in some. Of course the bedrooms are glazed in colors, and the three bathrooms are colorfully tiled throughout.

The windows are all lustra glass, which lets in all the sun's rays, and the bedroom windows are doors opening out on porches.

We are specially interested in the Home and Garden Page, which has helped us many times; and we do hope this article will help someone to solve a hillside problem.

(Mrs.) S. B.

Hobbies and Hints

An Indoor Rockery Made on a Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Yes, indeed we want the "Hobby Column" to continue. It is my favorite department, aside, of course, from the spiritual helps. Here is my contribution.

To begin with, I have a long narrow table, perhaps two and a half by seven feet, in my conservatory. The table is metal covered, the top being sunken about two inches. I formerly used it for house plants with sand to absorb the moisture. Somewhat more than a year ago I saw an item in the Monitor, to the effect, that on account of enlarging some caverns in Missouri, there were "tons and tons" of interesting rocks to be given away I sent money for packing and received a hundred pounds. Very odd and interesting. These I put in the middle of my table, moving the plants out to make room, I constructed a "rockery." I put in almost everything I could find, making space for soil and roots, among the rocks. It was so pretty and a source of interest to everyone who saw it.

Then I had a lot more little plants given me at Christmas. This time I had to fall back on any rocks I could find near by. Then more plants came, and by spring the house plants could go into other quarters. Finally, I hoisted some gaunt old tree roots to the unoccupied space, and now I am proud of a very beautiful and unique indoor garden. It is full of everything that has come to hand—small cacti, begonias, ferns, a little green ground cover that creeps into the openings of the rocks, ivy and other trailing things. I couldn't tell you all. These little plants seem to revel in their location. I have introduced a good bit of peat moss to hold the moisture about the edges. One or two amusing china figures add to the interest. In this little room I have also a tank of goldfish and a happy canary, an old "wardian case" and hanging pots and baskets. I wish I could photograph it successfully for you.

(Mrs.) E. M. D.

* * *

Friendship Garden

Maine

Dear Garden Friends:

Perhaps the Hobby Editor will give me just a little space in which to express my appreciation of the column, and to thank the many friends who exchanged seeds last spring.

A year ago I wrote of flowers for halls and public places. This fall, circumstances have arranged it so that for weeks I have arranged flowers daily for a friend who does not get about and so my thoughts have gone to the many friends far and near who have made it possible to have always a quantity, varying as the season advanced.

It has added much to the interest of the recipient when I said, "The baby zinnias came from a friend in Ohio, while the large crimson ones are from Chicago. The Iceland poppies are from Colorado, while the pansies came all the way from Oregon." Often now I am asked what state is represented when I bring in a fresh bouquet.

I have long desired a pink lupine, and now have one from Ohio, neighboring with wonderful baby zinnias from Michigan.

This exchange of seeds has given so much joy that I am saving every seed possible to exchange again this year, and in saving seeds, am going to ask the Monitor readers to join me in saving an extra amount, not for exchange, but to send into the drought areas of the Middle West.

A friend wrote me a year ago of a seed box that travels from one to another, in their section, each one adding something, and taking out a portion of what is there for her own garden. This year another letter simply stated, "There will not be much in the seed box this year, on account of the drought," but surely we who live in more favored sections can fill the box to overflowing. The Editor of our page can, I am sure, tell us where seeds would be welcomed, for maybe those in the seedless sections will send in their names so we can get in touch with them.

Until I have time for a personal letter to each, let me again thank my friends for my garden of beautiful flowers, and the Editors for making possible such a nation-wide Garden Club.

Perhaps later they will let me give my findings on the most satisfactory flowers for continual bedroom bouquets.

(Mrs.) O. M. H.

[If you wish to send seeds to Mrs. H. for dispensing, send her a letter, care of the Editor of this page, and it will be forwarded. Inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope for her to use in sending you her address or the name of someone who would be happy to receive seeds. If you live in the drought area and would like to start a friendship garden, send in your name and address to the Editor and it will be forwarded to Mrs. H. for her list.—Editor.]

Adding a Terrace

Even an Old House May Be Provided With This Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

MANY of the modern houses, even quite small ones, include a terrace—that part of the house that is almost a bit of the garden. French doors lead out upon the terrace, and here one finds gayly painted furniture that vies in color with the garden flowers nodding their heads around its edge. And above spreads the blue sky and at night the stars! But a terrace may be added to an old house to advantage and without a great outlay of money.

One family whose garden lay at the side of the house, wished to have an entrance opening directly upon the garden. This side of the house was occupied by the dining room. The wall next to the garden was taken up by a built-in buffet and two windows which filled almost the entire wall space. From the windows, which were set rather high, the garden could hardly be glimpsed.

This family decided to add a terrace off the dining room, and since the dining room was small and there would be no room for a separate buffet, it was decided to leave the built-in one in its place, making the windows flanking it into French doors. This was easily done. The windows were removed, and the wall beneath torn out down to the floor. Door frames the same width as the windows were set in. This gives light to the room and a splendid view of the garden.

Their first plan was to have a brick terrace, but this would cost more than they were prepared to pay, so cement tinted brick color was decided upon. This was marked off into 15-inch squares. The whole terrace was bordered with brick, and a wide brick step now leads down into the garden.

The Charm of an Old Garden

There are advantages to adding a terrace to an old house, for usually an old garden has a charm no new garden possesses. In this garden are several old fruit trees where birds nest and sing. It is inclosed by a tall lilac hedge, before which grows a perennial bed. Upon the rough trunk of a tall pine tree hangs a peaked red-roofed birdhouse.

By noon the house shades this terrace, but if it is too sunny, there are always gay striped awnings that may be hung overhead; or an umbrella of bright colors, held in place by a heavy metal table, is found satisfactory and decorative.

Another family whose living room ran the length of the house and whose garden lay at the back, easily changed a window at the end of the room into a French door, which opened out upon a small terrace with a pretty wrought-iron railing. Steps lead down into the yard. Out here are placed gay striped steamer chairs that can be folded up in case of storms and hung on a big hook which is screwed into the house. This garden quickly became the center of the family activities.

Brightened Up the Room Also

Another family, who wished to add a terrace off the dining room of an old house also had the problem of a built-in buffet and two side windows. In this case the buffet was removed and wide French doors were put in its place, thus giving a fine view. The drawers which had been removed from the buffet were fitted in underneath the two side windows, and glass shelves were put up before the windows, fastened by hooks to the casements. On these glass shelves bits of colored glassware were placed.

This room had always been rather drab and dark, but with the sun streaming through the French doors, and the two windows where pieces of colored crystal cast many-hued rainbows, it was the brightest room imaginable!

A terrace off the dining room also makes an ideal spot for meals eaten out-of-doors.

Fertilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell, Idaho

FLOWERS and garden crops have been grown on very fertile soil for generations, and with few exceptions have become rank feeders on plant foods. In many cases the soils where garden crops and flowers, especially perennials, are grown have become deficient in plant food. This is true also of trees and shrubbery, and in such cases a light dressing of farm fertilizers or of a complete commercial fertilizer at intervals during the summer and early fall will result in renewed growth and in a stronger bud development in trees and flowering shrubs.

When summer has grown old those annuals which blossom late or throughout the season are greatly benefited by supplementary fertilization. This is especially true of the warmer parts of the country where autumn lingers as if reluctant to give way to winter. If a light coat of farm fertilizer or of a complete commercial fertilizer is applied to flowers or shrubbery in late summer or early fall the plants will be given a "jump" that will cause them to have renewed energy and to bring forth flowers that are brilliant in coloring and of a size limited only by the nature of the flower.

The commercial fertilizer I use is a 4-12-4 formula, the makers seeming to understand that most gardens are likely to need a liberal quantity of phosphorus, as this element is often scarce in soils that have been cultivated a long time.

Supplementary treatment with a single plant food often brings good results. Ammonium sulphate often shows its effects almost at once if applied to the soil just before a rain. Sodium nitrate is just as good and porch boxes or small plots which one desires to stimulate quickly, may be treated by sprinkling with water in which a teaspoonful of household ammonia had been added to each gallon of water.

This very dilute mixture is safe when sprinkled on flower plants and it may be used every week throughout the season. A stronger mixture may be used if care is taken to keep it from the leaves of plants.

During the last two years I have used this ammonia mixture on pansies and it is surprising how much they will take, how thriftily the plants grow and how large the flowers are as compared with plants of the same sorts which were left to grow in ordinary garden soil, reclaimed from its original condition four years ago, and never artificially fertilized.

Dahlias and zinnias also respond to extra feeding, sometimes in a quite wonderful way, but glads and iris seem to be rather indifferent to heavy fertilization. Petunias also respond to extra feeding quickly and abundantly, and all long-season perennials. Their season can usually be extended considerably if they are well fed and their flowers are picked off as soon as they begin to fade.

All flowering plants which have a long season of bloom should be prevented from forming seed. When a flower plant has produced a crop of seed its mission is finished and it begins to deteriorate, but if the flowers are picked regularly as soon as they begin to droop the plant continues its efforts to produce seed and its blooming season is frequently more than doubled.

It is easy to use too much commercial fertilizer. Half a pound to 100 square feet is enough at one time; but farm fertilizers may be used liberally and what flowers do not use remains in the soil for another year.

Bulletin Available On Subsistence Farms

If you are interested in subsistence farming, you may be glad to know of a United States Government Bulletin which may be secured for five cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.: "Planning a Subsistence Homestead, 20 pages, illustrated. (Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1733)." This bulletin includes helpful suggestions as to ways in which many families with small incomes can lower their living costs by living on a small piece of land and growing their own food.

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A Yam for Winter Growing

The Yam Is a Southern Sweet Potato, Not Shipped Into Northern States. The Familiar Sweet Potato Will Grow This Way, Also, But Not So Luxuriantly.

Mrs. A. R. sends this photograph from California. She writes that she grew the yam in water last winter. It grows almost as rapidly, she says, as Jack's Bean Stalk; the leaves are very beautiful and the roots in the glass pitcher are interesting. The directions for growing are as follows: Cut the yam in half. Place cut side down in a jar or else a shallow bowl with water just covering the bottom of the piece of yam. Keep the water at the same level until the roots are formed. Place the jar in the sun. When the vines begin to grow, have more water in the container.

Better Apartment Values

APARTMENT HUNTERS can save many steps, and eliminate hit and miss methods by consulting the Classified Advertising columns of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Here is listed a wide range of apartment opportunities. Here is a guide that will make your search as pleasant and easy as possible.

If you are looking for an apartment, it will pay you to read the Classified Section daily.

The Roman Wall

WHERE I met it first, the Wall had been entirely dismantled and a good road, slightly raised above the neighboring fields, ran westward with a deep ditch on its northern side. The great structure, twenty feet high in these lowlands, had vanished, and its sandstone blocks could be seen built into the walls of houses in the villages near by. Only the outer ditch, a titanic work hewn into the solid rock, ran on imperishable over the undulating hills, losing itself at last in the gray showers of rain that climbed out of the west.

The miles made little difference: always the ditch ran before and behind as far as the eye could see, and on the left the older Vallum, which had been the boundary of the Roman Empire before the Wall was built, ran in the open field, now near to the Wall, now sidling away and disappearing around the shoulder of a hill. And presently scraps of the Wall itself appeared beside the road, the rubble and mortar core stripped of its hewn stone, and the North Tyne thrust its valley across the highland line which the Wall had followed. Beside the river was the sandstone abutment of the Roman bridge, huge blocks perfectly fitted and, guarding this weak spot in the line, was the great Roman camp of Cilurnum, now the ruin of Chesters.

There is a common illusion that the Romans spread their civilization northward to the barren moors beyond the Tyne, and there halted and built a wall to divide civilized from savage. But life is not so simple as that. Before Britain was included in it, the Roman Empire had ceased to be Roman in race and culture, and had become an international bureaucracy animated by the positive ideas of unity and peace. The organization was inherited from Rome, but the battles were fought by the newly conquered tribes, and whatever colonization was done was their work also. And in the service of the Roman ideal of peace the Wall was built, marking the last limit of Roman expansion.

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THE GREAT WHIN SILL of Northumberland consists of a succession of ridges, each rising by a mild slope on the southern side and breaking into sheer cliff on the north. The effect is of a stormy sea turned stone, with these great ridges of wave petrified in their rush to northward. The farms seem lost on those green slopes, a tiny cluster of gray buildings, a grazing herd of hornless black cattle, their heads to the wind, and the long gray lines of field walls. The curlews cry against the clouds, the lapwings flap out of the grass and the wind whistles up from the west; and along the northern sky line, edging the hill, undulating along the crest and plunging into the valley only to climb again, runs the Wall.

There is still a good deal of the Wall left in the high hills west of Housesteads, a stone rampart shoulder high with, at short intervals, turrets to shelter the sentries, and a little castle at every mile where the guard lived while on duty. At wider intervals were the great camps, walled inclosures with headquarters and barracks, baths and hypocausts, chapels, granaries and flagged courtyards. The remains have been excavated and lie bare to the eye, curiously Roman in contrast to the unchanged Celtic villages to the south, the Roman care of heating and cleanliness, the clumsy statues and colonnades, and the stones rutted by the iron-shod wheels of the commandant's chariot. The forts are older than the wall and, when the defense had been completed, a clumsy village sprang up outside the camp, married quarters, an inn, a shop, and the farms that fed the garrison. Below the great camp at Housesteads the slope of the hill is terraced for cultivation, like the hills of the Mediterranean, yet also like the hill villages of the Celts.

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THE ROMAN PEACE lay heavy upon Britain. The island, whose inhabitants can have numbered little over half a million, was garrisoned by some forty thousand soldiers of whom few can ever have seen Italy, Dalmatians, Gauls, Dacians, Batavians, infantry and cavalry. The 2nd Wing of Asturian cavalry garrisoned Chesters for three centuries. One can imagine them as they rode in, big-boned dark men with deep-set eyes and strong chins, speaking a clumsy Latin touched with Basque, yet looking upon themselves as true Romans. They spend their lives upon the service of the Wall, building it and defending it. Two centuries later the regiment is still there, but the Asturian blood has dwindled to a trace, and the new recruits are taken from the Brigantes, once the fiercest enemies of Rome, and these fair Celts patrol the Wall, defending it from their own kinsmen to the northward. Yet the race of the original garrison was not wholly lost, and along the line of the Wall you may still see oval olive faces and velvety dark eyes, black hair and pointed chins, types which have no counterpart in north England.

The Emperor Hadrian had halted the expansion of the empire, already too cumbersome for its systems of communication; but the cultural wave which had carried the Roman eagles to the Rhine and the Tyne went on unchecked, and the British Gauls who had paved the way for Rome continued their expansion far into Scotland, building up new kingdoms and new populations. Behind the wall the Britons labored under the burden of Romanized landlords and Romanized officials who garnered a harvest of corn and men to serve the decaying state; beyond the wall lived men of the same race and at least as high culture, lacking the Roman peace and the Roman taxgatherer and gaining by their own loss. The pressure of the frontier had shifted and now the Wall, which had been built to defend freedom, stood as a barrier against freedom. It is the old story of such barriers; they begin with the idea of defending stability, and they end by defending stagnation. Force and freedom cannot live together, and a Wall is a use of force as much as is an army.

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IN 386 A. D. THE WALL came to an end. Maximus the Spaniard withdrew the garrison of Britain to help him in a civil war and, as no coins of later emperors are found along the Wall, it may be taken that the garrison was never replaced. The Picts, as the non-Roman Britons were called, raided far into the southern lands, and timorously the Romanized Britons watched the return of freedom and at last dared to welcome it. The Roman officials were packed off to Gaul, and the slaves of the villas, the *coloni* bound to their lands, rose against their masters, burned the villas and Roman towns which to them were symbols of oppression, and settled to the task of rebuilding their civilization at the point where the Romans had interrupted it. The garrison towns behind the Wall remained Roman for many years after they had been absorbed into the Pictish state of Bernicia; they faded only in the days when the Angles carried their conquest from sea to sea, following the line of the Roman roads and the cultivated populated lands. That was fifteen hundred years ago, and from the useless Wall the men of the new race took stones and built their houses and their churches, leaving the remains of that outworn ideal to molder in the rain that sweeps across the bare moors from the gray sea.

J. S. E.

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REPAIRING THE NETS—GLOUCESTER: *An Etching by Gordon Grant*

GLOUCESTER fishermen are a picturesque folk, whether on shore or afloat. They have an absorbing fascination for artists generally, and for Gordon Grant in particular, who leaves his New York studio to spend his summers on the Gloucester shore.

There it is a daily sight to see the fishermen crouched over their nets as they repair the meshes broken in the haul. Their awkward fingers work deftly and with surprising rapidity, as they handle their needles and meshpins. Netmaking is one of the most ancient handicrafts, as is indicated by the dozens of references to nets found in the Bible. Primitive man used hemp and grasses for his nets, while bone or wood formed his tools.

In this etching the men in the foreground are at work on the head rope of the net. This edge is the top of the net and is strung with corks, while the lower edge, or foot rope, is weighted with leaden plummets. Should there have been time on the way in from the fishing grounds, the men have given their nets a preliminary examination to see how badly they have been torn. If the sea is smooth, they can begin repair work as soon as the decks are cleared. But the greater part of the work is done under the wharf sheds. In the shadow, their gay-colored shirts make bright spots against the dark brown nets.

Tangle at the River Bend

TO RECITE fact, a wooded tangle on the further side of a small stream that meanders through my country place represents a growth of trees, shrubs, vines and grasses as undirected and indiscriminate as could be found in the jungles of the tropics. Otherwise to say, it is a falling-to of odds and ends of plant life—elm, maple, basswood, hawthorn, clematis, swamp weeds and I know not what else that likes a footing in damp, alluvial earth.

Now this is as accidental a garden, one way of speaking, as ever grew; and yet, how chances it to be so beautiful? Nothing at any Versailles or at any Villa d'Este could surpass it, I will aver, for charm; and nothing, I might further declare, in disregard of pathetic fallacy, could outdo it in style and elegance. Just for fancy's sake, unfold, if you please, the interior of a jewel, spread out its colors and broaden its gleams; make its green a wide, deep background, multiply its red dots to a myriad, and stretch its white streaks in the manner of waving pennants. You will then have the early autumnal appearance of the bank to which I refer at my forest's edge.

To stop and think, this rim of my little river that I liken to a gem opened and enlarged so that its recessed glories are freed and magnified stands really for a piece of subtle art and of long-premeditated, diligently perfected craftsmanship. The ox-bow terrace, alive in the September breeze with nodding crowns, dancing spikes and tossing plumes, results from the labor of a number of generations of men and the contributing industry of as many generations of women. But that the Settler had cleared the land on the hither side of the winding line of water by use of his well-ground ax, and but that his successors had maintained it as a hayfield by means of their whetted scythes, the sunlight would scarcely have lain right for this particular leafing, blossoming and fruiting.

The tangle at the river bend, then, is something else than a happening, and is in truth a design. What should, in all reason, be accounted a casual matter about my place is not this spot, but rather the flower garden that I make a pretense of establishing every spring in the spaces before my buildings, on the high ground a quarter of a mile above the river. The back-bending I do there seems so much, and it comes to so little! My puny parterres of iris, roses, bleeding heart, dusty miller, peonies, petunias, geraniums, zinnias and marigolds on the hill—what are they in comparison with my wildwood plantation down at the waterside?

In fairness to myself, let me remark that I never intended my flower beds to be seriously looked at. Instead, I mean that they shall guide the eyes of my guests and myself away from the house and lawn, out to the fields; to give, in fine, a hint of the attraction that lies beyond and that invites us to a walk over the grass stubble to the foot of the vale.

S. W.

Hunting the Border Ballad

BY THE close of the day Scott had always been able to "bag" some prize. The Liddesdale excursions were undertaken with a definite aim, and yielded a singularly prolific harvest. Their immediate result was the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," a work on which Scott expended more pains than on any other of his productions. Yet is not the true outcome in the Novels themselves? . . .

In all corners he made his "finds"—far up among the glen heads in solitary shielings, where old and wrinkled dames crooned to their grand-bairns and great-grandbairns lilts and rhymes of a bygone age; from plaided herds and buirdly hinds; from intelligent farmers and encyclopædic dominies; from village worthies and adventurous pedlars; from parish priests and impecunious lairds; from almost everybody, indeed, who had been known to sing or recite a standard verse or line of the past. The ballads thus rescued and pieced together existed only, for the most part, in oral tradition—rugged and crude compositions whose authors remained unknown. They were not wholly the work of one hand, nor did they claim a poetic gracefulness. They would not be the Border Ballads if they did. It is their state of unfinishedness, their lack of correct rhythm, their standing upon other than metrical feet, their dramatic outbursts, and their deep-set pathos, which has made them what they are, a species of literature we would not willingly allow to perish.—From "The Scott Country," by W. S. CROCKETT.

Nine-Year-Old

BEFRIENDED by the wind,
She comes with tiptoe lilt
Down the hill.
Her hair is like wheat
Stirring in sunlight;
Her head is lifted
As she listens
For songs as yet unsung.
Waiting, I see her
As all Summer, all song,
All hope, all gladness;
Then as she closer draws
I do perceive
My own childhood
On returning feet.

MARION BROWNELL.

S'identifier avec le Bien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'EXISTENCE humaine se compose en grande partie de choix renouvelés. Les mortels sont sans cesse appelés à choisir tantôt la carrière qu'ils embrasseront, tantôt les occupations et les plaisirs auxquels ils se livreront, tantôt ce qu'il veulent manger ou boire, les habits qu'ils porteront et surtout les pensées qu'ils adopteront. L'entendement mortel qui croit au marasme des affaires, à un corps malade, à un monde malade, présente constamment ses images erronées qu'il s'efforce de faire accepter comme vraies par les hommes. C'est à chacun à voir s'il veut accepter ces illusions et leur permettre de gouverner sa vie, ou s'il veut demeurer dans la vérité enseignée par Jésus-Christ, s'identifier avec cette vérité et prouver ainsi dans sa vie que l'homme réel et l'univers réel sont à jamais harmonieux.

La Bible nous dit: "C'est l'oreille qui juge des discours, comme le palais goûte les aliments. Choisissons ensemble ce qui est juste, examinons, entre nous, ce qui est bon." La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à choisir avec sagesse, afin que notre existence manifeste la paix et l'harmonie. Elle nous montre à éprouver les pensées qui se présentent à nous pour voir si elles sont bonnes, pures, dignes d'être acceptées, ou si elles sont mauvaises et mortelles, conduisant à la maladie et à la mort. La Science Chrétienne nous explique que Dieu a créé l'homme et l'univers entièrement bons, comme le déclare le premier chapitre de la Genèse, et que l'homme n'a point déchu de cet état parfait. Les mortels malades et pécheurs ne semblent réels qu'à cause du brouillard de la fausse croyance qui "montait de la terre et arrosait toute la surface du sol," essayant de cacher la vraie nature de l'homme. Cette Science nous enseigne à choisir entre le fait véritable et la fausse croyance trompeuse, et à ne nous identifier qu'avec le vrai.

Supposons par exemple qu'un homme s'occupe d'une entreprise qui ne réussit pas. L'entendement mortel lui présente certains arguments: la crise s'est fait sentir dans toute l'étendue du pays, par conséquent le marasme de ses propres affaires se justifie, a une cause, et il ne peut rien faire pour y remédier. D'autres fois, l'entendement mortel suggère que le commerçant n'est pas doué pour les affaires, qu'il manque de compétence et n'est pas capable d'exercer une profession si utile.

C'est précisément là que cet homme a l'occasion de choisir ce qu'il veut croire touchant lui-même et ses affaires, et de s'identifier avec l'harmonie plutôt qu'avec son opposé. S'il écoute les suggestions erronées de l'entendement mortel, ses affaires continueront à périciliter; il sera accablé par la crainte et les soucis, qui produisent les croyances de dépression et de maladie. Mais s'il refuse de se laisser mesmériser par l'entendement mortel et décide de s'identifier avec Dieu, l'Entendement divin, il trouvera la solution de tous ses problèmes. Il verra que Dieu étant, comme l'enseignent la Bible et la Science Chrétienne, la seule cause, l'unique créateur, Il a créé un univers entièrement bon et spirituel qui n'a jamais pu passer par une crise, et que cet univers est celui où tous en réalité demeurent éternellement. Il verra que sa tâche consiste à servir Dieu, à exprimer l'Amour, et que dans une entreprise de ce genre il n'y a ni fluctuations, ni retours périodiques de prospérité et de marasme. Il comprendra que dans son moi véritable, en tant qu'image de Dieu, il reflète le divin Principe parfait; qu'il a par conséquent les capacités voulues, qu'il peut remplir sa place légitime et exercer une activité utile. Il verra aussi qu'il n'a point de fausse responsabilité personnelle, car lui-même et tous les autres membres de sa famille dépendent pour leurs ressources de Dieu seul, qui donne à Ses enfants l'abondance du bien. Alors le disciple pourra démontrer qu'il est capable de remplir toutes ses obligations, car il manifeste l'abondance du Principe auquel les dettes sont inconnues.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a écrit dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 165): "La bonté reçoit immanquablement sa récompense, car la bonté fait de la vie une bénédiction. Portion active d'un tout immense, la bonté identifie l'homme avec le bien universel." Ainsi lorsque nous persistons à entretenir de bonnes pensées, le bien exerce son action dans nos affaires. Aucun argument de l'erreur ne peut nous contraindre à nous identifier avec un mensonge. Qu'il s'appelle crise, pénurie, péché, maladie, jalousie, haine ou vengeance, le mal ne saurait se fixer à nous, car c'est une négation impuissante; et nous devrions veiller à ne point nous attacher à lui, ce qui lui donnerait un semblant de pouvoir. Choisissons le bien, ayons soin de voir l'homme en tant que réflexion parfaite de son créateur—car c'est assurément là ce qu'il est—et jouissons ainsi de la santé, de la paix, de l'abondance. Si nous conformons sans cesse notre penser au bien et à ses bonnes nouvelles, nous ne trouverons dans notre existence que la manifestation du bien.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Lamp and the Moon

(Translated from the Chinese of Shan Hô Yu)

MY SILVER lamp.
Sways gently in the wind,
And the graceful shadows
Dance
Upon the wall.

I draw back my screen,
And see the pale moon,
Shining on a sleeping world.

Through the open window
Drifts the scent of blossoms.
And, from afar,
I hear
The plaintive piping
Of a flute.

—HENRY H HART, in "The Hundred Names." (Berkeley: University of California Press.)

Identifying Oneself With Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN life consists largely of making choices. Mortals are constantly called upon to choose what business they shall engage in, what pursuits and pleasures they shall follow, what they shall eat, drink, or wear, and, most important of all, what they shall think. Mortal mind, with its beliefs of a sick business, a sick body, and a sick world, is ever presenting its erroneous images and striving to induce men to accept them as true. It rests with the individual whether he accepts these delusions as fact and allows them to govern his life, or whether he chooses to abide by the truth as taught by Christ Jesus, identify himself with this truth, and thus prove in his life that the real man and the real universe are forever harmonious.

The Bible tells us: "The ear trieth words, as the mouth tasteth meat. Let us choose to us judgment: let us know among ourselves what is good." Christian Science shows us how to make wise choices, so that our lives may be manifestations of peace and harmony. It shows us how to try the thoughts which are presented to us to see whether they are good and pure and worthy of acceptance, or whether they are evil and mortal, leading to disease and death. Christian Science explains to us that God, as stated in the first chapter of Genesis, created man and the universe wholly good, and that man has never fallen from that state of perfection. Sick and sinful mortals seem true only because the mist of false belief which "went up . . . from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground" has tried to hide man's real nature. This Science shows us how to choose between the true fact and the erroneous, mystifying belief, and to identify ourselves only with the true.

Let us say, for example, that a man is engaged in a business which is not prospering. Mortal mind argues to him that the country has been going through a business depression and therefore his poor business is justified, has a cause, and he cannot do anything about it. Or the argument may be presented that he is not fitted for business success, that he is incompetent and incapable of carrying on such a useful activity.

Here at once is this man's opportunity to choose what he is going to believe as true about himself and his business, and to identify himself not with discord but with harmony. If he listens to the erroneous suggestions of mortal mind, his business will continue to fail, and he will be overcome with fear and anxiety, with their resultant beliefs of depression and sickness. But if he refuses to be mesmerized by mortal mind and chooses to identify himself with God, divine Mind, he will find the solution to all his difficulties. He will see that since God is the only cause and creator, as the Bible and Christian Science teach, God has created a wholly good and spiritual universe, which could not possibly experience a depression, this universe being the one where in reality all are forever dwelling. He will see that his business is to serve God and to express Love, and there are no fluctuations, no cycles of good and bad business, in such an enterprise. He will understand that in his true selfhood, as God's image, he reflects the perfect divine Principle, and thus is competent and capable of filling his right place and being about his useful activity. He will also see that he has no false personal responsibility, for he himself, as well as each member of his family, is dependent on God for his supply—on God, who provides His children with an abundance of good. And he will be able to demonstrate that he can meet his just obligations fully, for he is manifesting the abundance of Principle, which knows no debts.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 165): "Goodness never fails to receive its reward, for goodness makes life a blessing. As an active portion of one stupendous whole, goodness identifies man with universal good." As we, therefore, persist in thinking good thoughts, good becomes active in our affairs. There is no argument of error which can make us identify ourselves with a lie. Evil, calling itself depression, lack, sin, sickness, jealousy, hatred, revenge, cannot cling to us, since it is a negation and powerless; and we should be alert to see that we are not holding to it, and thus giving it seeming power. Let us choose good, choose to see man as the perfect reflection of his Maker—which he assuredly is—and thus enjoy health, peace, and plenty. As we consistently align our thinking with good and its glad tidings, we shall find only good being manifested in our experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Autumn Woods

THE farewell of the autumn
Is never sad to me,
Though through her songs a minor note
Is woven tenderly.

She writes her farewell gayly
Where purple asters glow—
Brave words across the golden hills
And in dark vales below.

With goldenrod she fashions
Bright syllables of cheer—
A message and a prophecy
Beyond the waning year.

Though autumn brings a silence
To summer's melodies,
A joyous heart alone could write
Farewell with words like these!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

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Listed Stock Quotations

United States Dollar Close to Its Former Sterling Parity

Market Leaders Show Tendency To Move Forward

Metal Stocks Particularly Firm—Other Groups Improve

By Forrest Price

Stock market traders are a cautious lot.

Their attitude today, however, was just a little more courageous.

That was shown in the way in which the leaders tried to recover from yesterday's slump.

The metals again were favorites.

Trading was light, total sales reaching only 400,000 shares.

The New York Stock Exchange looks more like a small town affair than ever. For instance if a broker has a sizable block of stocks to sell or buy he has to be mighty careful that he does not start something.

If the broker tries to buy or sell "at the market" it requires some time and patience for him to complete the transaction—so thin is the market.

U. S. Smelting led the metals upward by rising more than 3 points. American Smelting, Dome Mines, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound and McIntyre each got up a point or more.

Gainers of 2 points or more were established by Corn Products, Spiegel May Stern and Air Reduction.

Du Point, Sears, Roebuck, National Biscuit, Pathé Exchange A, Penney, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Loews, Montgomery Ward and Auburn ascended a point or so.

On the down side of the market were Commercial Investment Trust, U. S. Steel preferred and Midland Steel preferred. The last named dropped 6 points.

There was nothing to get excited about in the bond market. It was a rather lackadaisical affair. Price changes were narrowly mixed in the U. S. Government list. Some substantial gains were recorded by a few corporate loans, and likewise some moderate losses. Italian and Polish obligations were fairly strong among the foreigners.

A break of 4 to 5 cents a bushel in the Winnipeg wheat market weakened wheat prices at Chicago. Prices dropped well below a dollar for all futures. Cotton prices were steady.

So great is the uncertainty regarding future business and the Government's attitude toward it that business and market sentiment is as much unsettled today as it ever has been.

There is no precedent to go by. Nothing has been said or done in a long time of a reassuring character, so that everybody of financial importance is still "away up in the air."

It is believed in conservative quarters that financial interests are entertaining far more pessimism than conditions warrant. Business is not moving forward as rapidly as it should do but fundamentals are sound, and just as soon as industrial leaders are permitted to get into action without official hindrance a decided upturn is certain to come.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Pressure on the stock market relaxed today, although dullness accompanied the rallying efforts of the principal sufferers in the previous session.

There was little news of consequence to the equities division, and traders, while seemingly less gloomy were not disposed to reach for their favorites. Mining shares showed the best improvement.

Shares of U. S. Smelting got up 3 points, and American Smelting, Dome, Howe Sound and McIntyre-Porcupine advanced 1 each.

Moderate Gains

Gains of around a point were recorded by du Pont, Corn Products, Continental Can and Santa Fe. General Motors, American Telephone, Western Union, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Case, U. S. Steel, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central and many others were about unchanged to a trifle higher. Consolidated Gas and North American eased.

Scattered buying in the metals followed an advance of ⅛ of a cent an ounce in the price of bar silver to 50¼ cents, another new high since 1929. This indicated to some that the Treasury was maintaining its silver buying abroad despite the recent protest of China.

The foreign exchange situation continued to hold the attention of the banking sector. With bar gold in London soaring to the highest mark in British history—142 shillings, 2½ pence a fine ounce—the belief was growing that, notwithstanding intermittent rallies of sterling, this currency is apparently pointed toward its gold dollar parity of $4.86 2-3.

Bond Market Apathetic

Traders evidenced only a lukewarm interest in the bond market today. All sections of the list were dull, and values had no definite course

The U. S. Government list was steady with prices of the Treasury issues remaining close to the finals of yesterday. Home Owners Loan issues were again offered too freely to permit of price improvement. The 3s slid off 6-32ds of a point to 95.30, the 4s 4-32ds to 96 and the 2¾s 5-32s to 92.30. Slightly higher prices were paid for Treasury 3s and 3¼s of 1944-46.

Prime corporate issues like Santa Fe 4s, Detroit Edison 4¼s, and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s hardened to the extent of small fractions, and some of the secondary ratings registered more substantial gains.

Advancing around a point each St. Paul Railway 5s sold at 25½, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 54¾, and Southern Railway 4s at 58. American & Foreign Power 5s and other low priced utilities held about even with the previous closings.

A rather soft tone featured Erie 5s, which were down a point at 63 and Western Union 5s, off 1 at 80. Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, New York Central 5s, Texas Corp. 5s and Union Pacific 4s were moderately lower.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 2	Last Oct. 1
11⅞	6		Adams Express	800	7	6¾	7	7
11¾	6¾		Addressograph	100	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
108¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	4100	103¾	103¼	103¾	103¾
21⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
8¼	5¼		Alleghany Corp	100	6	6	6	6¼
14⅝	8		Alleghany pf xw	100	8	8	8	8
60¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	100	134¾	134¼	134¼	134¾
23⅜	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
41⅜	25¼		Am Agri Chem	100	38	38	38	38
7¾	2⅛		Amal Leather	200	4	4¾	4	4
55⅝	41	3	Amerada	100	42	42	42	42
25¼	11⅛		Am Bank Note	100	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12¾
72⅝	46⅝		Am Crystal Sug pf	40	55	53½	55	53
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	800	98¼	97½	97⅝	97¼
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	400	16	15⅝	15⅝	15
62	46¼	3	Am Chicle	800	62¼	60½	61	61
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	600	27	26½	26⅝	26¾
13¾	4½		Am & For Pow	300	½	½	½	½
1½	⅝		Am La France	400	16	15¼	15¼	
27⅝	15		Am Metal	900	4¾	4½	4½	4½
12¼	3¾		Am Uower & Lt	600	11⅞	11½	11⅞	12⅛
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
29⅝	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	2300	13⅛	12¾	13	12⅝
17⅞	10		Am Radiator	10	121	121	121	121
123	111¼	7	Am Radiator pf	1000	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	200	14	14	14	14
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2⅜	¾		Am Ship & Com	2100	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	33
81¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	200	115	115	115	
128	100	11½g	Am Smelt & R pf	200	96	95	96	95
98½	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
26½	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	10	67½	67½	67½	
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	2000	110	109¼	109⅝	109½
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	100	8½	8½	8½	
17½			Am Woolen	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	
83¾	36	2½b	Am Woolen pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	2100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
24⅝	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	33	33	33	33
36	26¼	1	Orcher Daniels	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
96	76½	7	Armour del pf	1900	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
6¾	3½		Armour Ill	400	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
64⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf w	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8⅜	3		Arnold Constable	80	5	5	5	5
9¾	4¼		Art Metal Const	600	11	10⅝	11	10⅝
18¼	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	100	84	84	84	
77⅛	46		Asso Dry G 1pf	10	37½	37½	37½	
40½	29½	.80b	Asso Oil	2600	50½	49⅞	50⅛	49¾
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	100	79	79	79	79½
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	400	30	29¾	29¾	29
84¼	24½		Atl Coast Line	500	24⅜	24	24¼	24⅛
25¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1100	25	24¼	24¼	23¾
57⅜	16½		Auburn Auto	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del					
			—B—					
16	6½		Baldwin Loco	300	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7½
64¾	27		Baldwin Loco pf	300	30	30	30	30½
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	1600	15½	15⅛	15⅜	15
14⅝	3⅝	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	41	41	41	41
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	109	109	109	
10	6		Barnsdall A	600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	100	18	18	18	18
15¼	8⅝	.50b	Belding Hem	300	13	13	13	12⅞
23⅞	9⅝		Bendix Aviation	800	12	11½	11⅞	11½
23⅞	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
34½	26	1½	Best & Co	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
49½	25¼		Bethlehem Steel	2300	27½	26¼	27	26⅞
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	110	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
76	18	.40	Bloomingdale	50	17¼	17	17¼	
10¼	7		Boeing Airplane	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	50½	47	50½	47⅝
86	76	4f	Bon Ami A	10	84½	84½	84½	84
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	600	24½	24⅜	24½	24
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	1400	17⅛	17	17⅛	16⅞
24⅞	14	1	Briggs & Strat	400	18¾	17⅞	18¼	
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	200	40	39½	39½	38⅞
8⅜	3½		Brooklyn Queens	100	4	4	4	4
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	600	12¼	12	12	12
3¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2	2	2	2
2½	1½		Butte & Superior	900	1½	1½	1½	1½
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	800	37¼	37	37	37
1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6⅝	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	4⅜
15⅞	6		Campbell W&C	200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
20½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
17⅞	10		Canadian Pacific	1400	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	33¼	33	33	33½
86¾	35		Case Thresh	3100	42¾	41½	41¾	41½
33⅜	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	200	27	26¾	26¾	27
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	6600	24	23	23⅜	23⅛
32⅛	23¼	1½	Central Aguirre	100	25½	25½	25½	
43¾	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	1700	37⅜	36⅜	36¾	36½
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	38¼	38¼	38	38
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1200	42¾	42	42⅝	42
5½	2		Chi & Gt West	600	2½	2	2	2⅛
8½	2½		Chi Mil & St P	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
13¼	3⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	900	5⅛	4⅞	5	5¾
15	4½		Chi & N'western	1200	6	5¾	6	
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Is & P	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11¾	4		C StP M & O pf	30	4	4	4	
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	13200	33⅛	32⅜	32½	32⅜
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	78	78	78	79
2¼	½		City Stores	700	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
76⅞	70½	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	20	73¾	73¾	73¾	
45	26	1	Cluett Peabody	100	26	26	26	
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	200	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
32	10½		h Colo F&I pf	40	17	17	17	
19¼	6⅞		Columbia Gas	4100	8⅞	8⅛	8¾	8⅝
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	600	35¼	34¾	35¼	34⅜
37	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	200	67¼	66¾	66¾	65¼
77¼	58	3.40	Columbia Carb	500	26⅜	26	26⅝	27
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	100	48½	48⅛	48½	
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	20	102½	101¾	102½	102
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	1100	46¼	45½	45½	46½
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	4200	19¼	19	19⅝	19
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1000	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
3¾	1½		Comwith & So	500	33¾	33½	33⅜	33
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S pf	800	28½	27⅝	28½	27¾
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	3	3	3	3
8¾	3⅛		Consol Film Ind	400	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
11½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	5600	28¾	27¾	27⅞	28⅜
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	200	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅜
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	2200	8⅛	8	8	8
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6¾	2⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	500	⅞	¾	¾	¾
2⅛	½		Consol Textile	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅝	2¾		Container B	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	900	84	83⅞	83⅞	82⅞
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	400	28	28	28	28
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	2900	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅛
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	210	42½	42½	42½	42⅝
51	33½	3	Corn Exchange	800	63¾	61¾	63¾	61¾
71	55½	3	Corn Products	100	144	144	144	145½
148½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
9⅞	3⅜		Coty	100	32	32	32	32
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	14	14	14	
17½	8		Crosley Radio	100	21	21	21	
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
6¾	3⅜		Crown Zellerbach	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
3⅛	1		Cuba Co	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
65	20⅛		Cuban Am S pf	200	7⅝	7½	7½	8
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	100	79½	79½	79½	
85⅝	43½	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	900	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	100	7¼	7	7	7
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	400	7¼	7	7	
			—D—					
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	37½
73½	35		Del & Hudson	1300	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	1400	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	41
46⅛	32	2f	Dome Mines	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
23½	14¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	1400	15¾	15	15⅛	15
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	2500	89¼	87⅞	88½	87½
			—E—					
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	400	99½	99½	99½	99½
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	141	141	141	141
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	3500	22½	22	22⅜	22
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	60	98	98	98	
7½	3		Elec Boat	5000	4⅞	4½	4¾	4⅝
9⅝	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	800	4¼	4⅛	4¼	5¼
21	8⅛		Elec Pow & L pf	300	9	9	9	9¼
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	200	49¾	49¾	49¾	
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	200	15¼	15	15	15
24⅞	9⅜		Erie RR	300	12	11½	11½	11½
27¼	9		Evans Products	200	16¼	16	16	15¾
10½	3		Exchange Buffet	30	3	3	3	3¼
			—F—					
11¼	4		Fed Lt & Trac	300	4⅝	4½	4½	
62	34¼	.6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	10	42	42	42	
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	28¼	27½	27½	
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	20	105½	105½	105½	
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	1000	14	13¾	14	14
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	64¼	64¼	64¼	63½
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	800	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	300	23½	23⅛	23⅜	23½
33½	14		Fuller pr pf	10	18	18	18	
19⅜	5		Fuller 2pf	10	6½	6½	6½	7
			—G—					
4⅜	1⅛		Gabriel Snub A	200	1½	1½	1½	
11½	5⅝		Gen Am Inv	300	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	200	33	32½	33	32⅝
23½	12		Gen Asphalt	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15⅜
14⅜	7⅜	.50b	Gen Baking	300	8	8	8	8
10½	5		Gen Bronze	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8 ⅛
6½	2¼		Gen Cable	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	8500	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1200	30	29⅝	30	29⅝
22	13		Gen G&E 8% A	10	18½	18½	18½	
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	300	55¼	55	55¼	55⅛
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	12500	28⅞	28⅜	28½	28⅜
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	102½	102½	102½	102½
45¾	23½	1	Gen Rv Signal	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	800	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	11½
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	300	62	62	62	
28⅜	15⅝	1f	Glidden	400	23¼	23	23	23
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	10	102	102	102	
9½	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	900	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
18	8		Goodrich	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
62¾	35½		Goodrich pf	300	37	37	37	
41⅜	18½		Goodyear	1800	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	20¼
81¼	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	68	68	68	
11¾	3⅞		Gotham Silk Hos	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4½	1½		Graham Paige	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13⅜	5½		Granby	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
8¾	4		Grand Union	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
40⅝	28	1	Grant (WT)	300	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
32½	12¼		Great Nor pf	2500	14⅜	13⅝	14½	14
15½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	500	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	300	28⅜	28¼	28¾	28⅞
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	130	112	112	112	
59	18		Greene Cananea	10	33	33	33	31
			—H—					
30½	27	1½	Hack W pf A	10	29	29	29	
8¼	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	1000	5½	4⅞	5½	5
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	700	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
104	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	98	98	98	
6¾	1¼		Hayes Body	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
90⅞	74	5	Hazel Atlas	100	79	79	79	79¾
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	100	68½	68½	68½	68½
10¼	4¾		Holland Furnace	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
13	5¾	.50b	Hollander	200	8¼	8	8	8¼
6½	2⅜		Houdaille Her B	300	3	3	3	3¾
5⅜	2½		Houston Oil new	700	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
87¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	700	81	79¾	80	79½
24½	6⅝		Hudson Motor	1500	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜		Il Central	1000	16¾	15⅞	16½	16¼
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	300	24¾	24½	24⅝	24⅝
73¾	60	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	55½	55½	55½	
49¾	34¼	.25	Inland Steel	200	38	38	38	37½
4¼	2½	.10	Insurunshare Md	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅞	5¼	h	Interboro Rap T	3900	15¼	14⅜	14⅞	13½
6⅛	2		Int Agr Corp	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
140¼	131	6	Int Business M	100	139½	139½	139½	139½
12⅛	4½	.20	Int Carriers	2300	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	29½
46⅛	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	100	55¼	55	55¼	54⅞
9⅛	3½		Int Hydroelec	1300	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
6	2¼		Int Merc Marine	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	24⅜
20½	21	.35b	Int Nickel	5600	24½	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
6½	2		Int Pap&Pow A	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24⅞	8½		Int Pap&P pf	200	10	10	10	10
32	21	1½	Int Salt	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
17¾	7½		Int Tel & Tel	4300	9¼	9⅛	9¾	9¾
16⅜	3⅛		Interstate Dept S	100	12	12	12	12
			—J—					
66⅜	30		Johns Manville	3800	46¼	45	45½	44½
			—K—					
19¾	6⅜		Kan C South	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4½	1¼		Kelly-Springfield	300	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
21¼	11⅜	.50	Kelvinator Corp	1500	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
23⅛	16	.40b	Kennecott Cop	800	18¾	18	18⅜	18⅜
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	100	4½	4½	4½	
7¼	2½		Kresge Dept S	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
33⅜	23¼	1f	Kroger Groc & B	400	27¾	27¼	27¾	27⅜
			—L—					
14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	1100	8¾	8½	8½	8½
5	2½		Lehigh Cal Coal	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
16⅜	5		Lehigh V Coal pf	400	13¼	12¾	12¾	12¾
21¼	9½		Lehigh Val RR	200	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10
78	64¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	68⅜	68¾	68⅞	68⅜
35⅜	16½	1f	Liquid Carbonic	400	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	
24	17½	1.60	Life Saver	200	20	19⅝	19⅝	
43⅞	24¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	500	27½	27	27½	27
35½	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	3200	28¼	27⅜	28	27¼
3	1½		Lorl Inc	200	1½	1½	1½	
13⅛	5		Long Bell Lum A	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	
62½	37¾	3b	Louisville & N	100	42	42	42	40
			—M—					
41¾	22	1	Mack Trucks	100	24	24	24	24
62⅛	35¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	500	40½	40	40	40¼
23¼	15½	1b	Magma Copper	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
4¼	1¾		Mallinson	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	20	h	Man Elv gtd	16000	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	
29⅜	10¾	h	Man Elv mg	1400	26⅜	25½	25½	25¾
5⅜	4⅛		Maracaibo Corp	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9	5⅛	.40	Marine Mid	600	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝
19⅜	8¾		Marshall Field	600	11⅞	11⅜	11½	11½
40⅜	23½	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	400	26⅜	26⅛	26½	26⅜
44⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	100

Chile May Resume Debt Service Due to Favorable Trade

Bankers Think Bank Loan Rise Sign of Revival

Association Journal Sees Tide Turning—Fear of Inflation Recedes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The steady two months' increase in "all other" loans of reporting member banks indicates that the tide has turned, according to the American Bankers' Association in its current issue of Banking. It adds, however, that the increase in such business loans has failed to carry the total to the level of the same date last.

"The anticipated fall up-turn in business, with an increased demand for funds for industrial and commercial purposes, has been delayed, but some definite improvement, at least, seems in sight," the banking organ says.

"Commercial paper outstanding also shows the highest volume since November, 1931, having reached a total of $151,000,000 in June, or more than twice the volume outstanding a year previous. It is significant, also, that the distribution of the increase in commercial loans is nation-wide and seems to be due to no special stimulant.

"Nor can it be said that the improved prospects for fall business in the banks has been due to any more optimistic attitude on the part of bankers or business generally. A canvass of banking sentiment by every means practicable discloses what may be termed 'conditional optimism.' The prevailing opinion seems to be that if banking and business generally can have definite assurance from the Government and otherwise that they need no longer fear further tampering with the currency, or inflation, or policies likely to interfere with normal and reasonable profits, or further incursions of the Government in business, or other undue interference of political or unwonted economic policies with business, the latter will go ahead.

"On the other hand there is general agreement that there is no ground for extreme pessimism.

Stating that the fear of inflation is less pronounced in the banking picture, the journal continues:

"There seems to be a general feeling that since the dollar devaluation policy has failed to achieve its object nothing more in that line is to be feared for the time being. Disturbance caused by silver nationalization and the injection of more silver money or certificates into the circulation has died away as it is realized that the ultimate chief effect of the policy will be to substitute one form of paper currency for another and that whatever inflationary effects the policy may have will be gradual if any.

"On the other hand, the prospect of continued heavy expenditures for relief and in pursuance of other governmental policies involving an unbalanced budget and great deficits now certain to extend over into the fiscal year 1936, impresses many bankers with the idea that the credit of the Government will not bear the strain indefinitely and that some form of inflation in addition to the present set-up for credit inflation will inevitably result."

Renominated As Reserve Directors

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—George W. Davison, chairman of the board of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, and Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, have been recommended for nomination for reelection as directors of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, by a committee representing the New York State, Connecticut and New Jersey Bankers Associations.

Mr. Davison, a class director, was elected in May, 1933, to replace Albert H. Wiggin, resigned, while Mr. Watson, a Class B director, was chosen at the same time to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Woodin.

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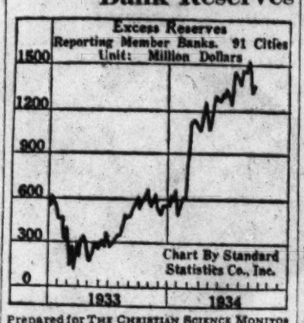
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 2[illegible]
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. [illegible]
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. [illegible]
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Volume of Excess Bank Reserves



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE growth of the volume of excess bank reserves from Jan. 1, 1933, to date is traced on the accompanying chart.

Cobwebs on Idle Money Problem For U. S. Experts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The problem of jobless money, of check books with cobwebs on them, furrowed the foreheads of United States Treasury experts today.

The Treasury's own brain trust—a group of college economists—laid before Secretary Morgenthau an impressive array of new statistics to show that private capital isn't working as much as it used to.

The figures dealt with the "velocity of bank deposit turnover"—that is, the number of times a dollar is deposited and withdrawn in a given period. After a survey, the economists found that deposits were being turned over only about half as fast as at the 1929 peak and little more than two-thirds as fast as in 1923-1927.

This contrasts sharply with the fact that the amount of deposits is less than 33 1-3 per cent below 1929, and is within 20 per cent of the 1923-1925 level.

The figures, garnered from Federal Reserve member banks, showed that the velocity reached 19 times a year in 1929. It declined to below 12 in the spring of 1933. It rebounded to 13 during the last half of 1933 but—and this is the thing that is making the experts cogitate—the rise flattened out and became a slight decline in the early part of this year.

Velocity is a word by which many economists set great store. For instance, in answering inflationists who want more currency printed, some of them say that it is the velocity of turnover that counts more than the amount. As for bank deposits, the man in the street realizes, even without the aid of economists, that funds lying sluggishly in banks turn no wheels of industry.

Several steps have been taken by the Government in an attempt to encourage private enterprise. The latest was announced last night, when the RFC said it would cut interest rates on its holdings of preferred stock and capital notes of banks, trust and insurance companies. The reduction ranges from ½ to 1 per cent.

The RFC said the aim was to encourage lending "in aid of national recovery on as favorable terms as are consistent with sound practice."

Another new development at the Treasury is an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau that hereafter there won't be weekly statements showing the amounts of government securities the Treasury buys or sells for its investment accounts. Instead, there will be monthly statements giving the net amounts of sales or purchases.

"Too much attention," was the reason Morgenthau gave reporters. "Not worth it."

Interest on Public Debt Cut $13,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—As a partial answer to critics of new-deal monetary policies, Treasury experts calculate that in three weeks they have clipped about $13,000,000 off the annual interest the Government must pay on its public debt.

This was accomplished through a trade with persons who already held Fourth Liberty loan bonds bearing 4¼ per cent interest. In exchange for those, the bondholders have agreed to take $293,000,000 in 10- to 12-year obligations bearing 3¼ per cent and $596,691,000 in 4-year notes carrying 2½ per cent.

The books on the 3¼s are still open, so that any who have some of the $1,200,000,000 of called Liberty bonds still may offer to trade. The incentive, from the Liberty bondholders' viewpoint, is to get a new Government obligation giving him interest instead of being paid off in cash on Oct. 15.

Municipal Bond Market Revives in Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 2—Indications of a revival in the market for Oklahoma municipal bonds are appearing in inquiries to the Public Works Administration offices here from banks of the State interested in purchasing new public works bond issues, according to Walter Gray, PWA attorney for Oklahoma.

The movement started several weeks ago when a $43,428 issue of Kingfisher school district bonds were purchased by Kingfisher banks. Banks also have sent in queries as to costs and quality of $115,000 in Clinton school district bonds, $150,000 in Blackwell high school bonds; $50,000 each of Ochelata and Copan school building bonds, and $150,000 in Hominy municipal light plant bonds.

The increasing number of inquiries indicate clearly the beginning at least of a restoration of confidence in Oklahoma municipal bonds.

Chilean Resumption of Debt Service Now Seems Possible

United States and Britain Chief Creditors—Peso Shows Greater Strength—Favorable Trade Balance and Gold Production Encouraging

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 2 (By U. P.)—The Chilean peso shows strength, and apparently is being held down only by artificial measures. From a study of the balance of payments, possibility of resumption of debt service, at least to make a token payment, appears a reasonable supposition.

Foreign bondholders in New York and London have watched closely for hopeful signs in connection with Chile's staggering 5,500,000,000 gold peso ($700,000,000) foreign debt. Chile owes $139,551,286 to American bondholders, and £28,667,762 to British, and 83,546,000 francs to French bondholders, on the direct foreign debt of the state. State guaranteed debt, for mortgage banks, railways and municipalities, amounts to $128,124,214; £1,193,509, and 37,081,000 francs.

Interest Rates Lower

Service charges on the direct obligations were once estimated at 107,000,000 gold pesos, or $12,500,000, and on the indirect debt at 62,000,000 gold pesos, or $8,000,000, but since 1931, interest rates have fallen, and a defaulting nation is likely to offer but a fraction of the former rate.

Favorable balances show exports for 12 months ending July 31, 1934, not including precious metals, of 453,400,000 gold pesos, or $56,550,000. Gold production to June 30 was 237,269 troy ounces, or approximately $8,000,000. Silver production was 1,354,192 ounces or $625,000. Tourist traffic was estimated at more than $1,000,000, and consular fees at $2,000,000. Returning and new capital, and black bourse figures were impossible to estimate.

Unfavorable items were imports of 181,500,000 gold pesos, or $22,675,000, nitrate propaganda of $2,000,000, migration $2,000,000; news services $100,000; insurance $134,000, film rentals $675,000; life insurance remittances estimated at $127,000. League of Nations quota—1935 budget—amounts to $40,000; Pan-American Union quota to $5000. Diplomatic and consular salaries, 1935, are $600,000 and return on foreign investments is estimated at $30,000,000. Purchase of war material, provided in the new budget is about $5,000,000

Chile's short-term debt, recently refunded, amounts to £3,600,000 owing to British banks and $28,000,000 to Americans. As the average offer was 1 per cent interest and 2½ amortization, service charges are roughly £126,000 and $990,000 annually.

Token Payment Justified

Capacity to pay was the yardstick which the United States used with her war debtors. At present it seems that Finance Minister Gustavo Ross is justified in making at least a token payment, it is believed, and he is understood to have been preparing for such an event. Emergency foreign payments served as trial balloons for public opinion and to help Señor Ross keep the peso down.

Public Against Inflation

Public opinion, however, is against inflation, lest it increase living costs. Señor Ross was recently equipped with secret powers to manipulate exchange, similar to the British and American equalization funds. Well-informed estimates placed it at $1,200,000. But he is helpless against the tide of incoming or returning capital, which fled before the departure from gold in July, 1931. Millions more fled in the following inflation. With the fall of the military régime and return of civil government at the end of 1932, the flow returned. Capital has poured back, most markedly in 1933. This year some Jewish capital has entered the country. Resumption of service, therefore, would relieve this pressure and keep the peso down a little longer.

Transfer Problem Difficult

The problem of transfer is a difficult one. The Finance Minister apparently is considering only turning over to the Sinking Fund Bank, state revenues accruing in foreign currencies from nitrate and copper sales, which would create no transfer problem. The exports and imports seem to indicate a strong favorable balance of trade, but a good portion of exchange does not return to Chile. Eight compensation treaties are responsible for about one-fifth of exports to France, Germany and other countries, being retained for thawing frozen credits. Bankers' control of nitrate and copper is responsible for other retentions.

How much this leaves Chile as return on foreign capital is conjectural. The average 1933 rate was 3.98 per cent on all limited companies, but not all of the return on 9,000,000,000 pesos was remitted. The state placer bureau plans to double gold production, bringing the total to $15,000,000. Only a part of this is needed to finance imports. The major part may form the basis of the stabilization fund. All silver mined has been shipped.

The Black Bourse now handles only bootlegged gold salaries or incoming capital. Tourist traffic is increasing while migration from Chile is at a standstill, due to depreciation of the peso. Immigrant remittances have almost ceased, since paper peso salaries cannot face the free rate of exchange.

News Notes—France

Foreign Trade—The percentage of France's trade with her colonies has shown only a slight change, although the total French foreign trade turnover during the current year has declined, according to current dispatches from Paris. Of total French imports in the first seven months of 1934, amounting to 14,328,754,000 francs, 23.2 per cent, or 3,322,547,000 francs, came from the colonies, as compared with 23.0 per cent and 3,986,642,000 francs, respectively, in 1933. Total French imports amounted to 10,150,846,000 francs during the like period, of which 31.0 per cent, or 3,148,159,000 francs, went to the colonies, as compared with 32.5 per cent and 3,400,550,000 francs, respectively, in the previous year. Algeria continues to lead all countries both as a source of French imports and a destination for French exports.

* * *

Agricultural Machinery—French imports of agricultural machinery during the first six months of the current year amounted to 3833 metric tons, valued at 26,007,000 francs, as compared with 4598, valued at 37,714,000 francs, a decrease of approximately 14 per cent in volume and 31.5 per cent in value, according to a report made public by the Department of Commerce at Washington. The decrease in importations during the six months was manifest in practically all classes of agricultural equipment.

* * *

Railroads—Railroads are making intensified efforts to effect economies in operation and reduce the rising deficit, says a report from the trade commissioner in Paris. During the current year these efforts have resulted in reducing expenses of the roads approximately 300,000,000 francs. Steps have also been taken to improve the service and reduce the time between the more important stations by the increased use of motorized equipment. Receipts declined in 1933, compared with the preceding year. The deficit for 1932 was 9,000,000 francs, and the 1933 deficit approximates 4,400,000,000 francs.

* * *

Cotton—According to a representative of the General Syndicate for the domestic industry, the value of cotton articles produced in France during 1933 amounted to approximately 4,500,000,000 francs, whereas, prior to the present crisis the value of such articles was from 6,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 francs. Among the causes responsible for this situation is the suppression of the exchange surtax on British-made cotton goods. This has enabled British exporters to offer serious competition in the French market by offering goods at 20 to 25 per cent below prevailing French prices.

* * *

Silk Exports—A progressive decline in exports of silk goods from France during 1934 is revealed in a report from Washington advices. The value of foreign shipments during the first five months amounted to only 250,955,000 francs, compared with 322,617,000 francs in the corresponding period of 1933, a decrease of 22 per cent. The volume of exports during the like period registered a decline of 23.5 per cent.

* * *

Wool—The wool industry situation in France has become critical, states a report from Paris. The wool-combing establishments of Roubaix Tourcoing, which normally employs about 15,000 workers, closed for an indefinite period late in July, and similar action was taken by a combing establishment at Rheims. Because of this shutdown of the combers, it is reported that of the 1,050,000 wool spindles at Roubaix-Tourcoing, 250,000 had been stopped and that the balance of the spinners were working on a greatly reduced schedule. Eight spinning mills have discontinued operations, and others are reported about to do so. In explanation of this drastic step, the northern wool combers pointed out that their stocks had increased to 28,000,000 kilos, as compared with normal stock of about 10,000,000 kilos. They also claim that conditions have been greatly aggravated by tariff measures and quota provisions.

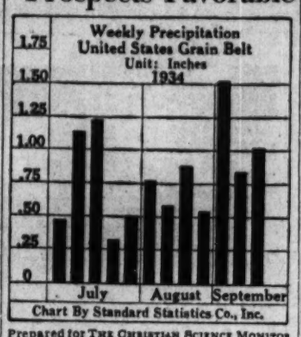
* * *

Calais Lace—The lace industry of Calais remains acutely depressed, states a United States Commerce Department report. Present demands of the American market, the chief outlet for the Calais lace factories, are confined almost entirely to a few of the staple cotton articles required to satisfy ordinary replacement needs for underwear, with practically no demand for silk, rayon, or tinsel novelty goods for dresses. Other foreign markets, as well as the French market, remain largely inactive. Cumulative shipments in the first seven months of the current year to the American market were valued at $1,027,242, as compared with $1,804,669 in the corresponding period of 1933, a decline of 60 per cent.

* * *

Petroleum Importations—A marked increase was registered in the volume of American petroleum products imported into France during 1933, over 1932. Receipts from the United States in the 1933 period amounted to 2,159,104 metric tons, as compared with 1,462,964 tons in 1932. The gain, it is pointed out, was due entirely to imports of crude oil, which increased from 348,853 tons in 1932 to 1,119,745 tons in 1933. Imports of crude and refined petroleum into France in 1932 amounted to 5,231,337 metric tons, valued at 1,302,230,000 francs, as compared with 3,967,890 tons, valued at 1,293,584,000 francs, in 1932.

U. S. Winter Wheat Prospects Favorable



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROSPECTS for the winter wheat crop in this country are favorable. Recent heavy rains have definitely broken the drought and acreage will be increased substantially.

Reports from Texas and Oklahoma are that the area planted to wheat will be increased 12 per cent to 15 per cent.

Asserts Basis For Insurance Is Capitalism

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—An attack upon capitalism is an attack upon insurance, Merle Thorpe, editor of the Nation's Business, told the insurance advertising conference here today.

A. T. Falk of the Advertising Federation of America urged the revival "of two vital factors—incentive and confidence" as necessary to "permanent progress" of American business.

Said Mr. Thorpe:

"There are millions today who pin their hope and faith to their insurance policies, but go about bitterly assailing 'capitalism.' Yet insurance represents the largest accumulation of capital, exclusive of the banks.

"With all our intelligence, we cannot seem to realize that capital is merely the savings of the people collected by managements, of which insurance is one, and brought to an effective focus where those savings are pumped into trade and industry, quickening economic activity, furnishing markets, making more opportunity for jobs, and raising the standard of living by enlarging the benefits of workers and consumers alike. An attack upon capitalism is an attack upon insurance. A successful attack will bring the institution of insurance to its knees."

Mr. Falk told the conference:

"Purchasing power and the volume of production must move upward together. No power is strong enough to defy economic realities and force up the one before the other.

"The only conditions under which permanent progress can be made call for the revival of two vital factors—incentive and confidence. To revive them we must remove the shackles from individual initiative, restore reasonable freedom of competition and production, and announce the abandonment of every plan to freeze industry in its status quo."

Sentiment at Close Of Third Quarter Slightly Better

With industrial production scraping bottom and retail trade remarkably well maintained, the third quarter closed with sentiment slightly better, according to the First National Bank of Boston. The textile strike has been settled, and this has removed one of the most disturbing factors in this section.

Aggregate industrial production in August was at the lowest level since last December, and 15 per cent below August of last year, but output for the first eight months was about 7 per cent above the corresponding period in 1933.

Barring unforseen developments, there should be a moderate upturn during the fourth quarter of the year.

Roosevelt to Talk At Bankers' Meeting

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—President Roosevelt will address a special session of the American Bankers Association's sixtieth annual convention at the capital on the evening of Oct. 24 in Constitution Hall, it was announced here yesterday. No presidential speech has been delivered before this body since President Hoover addressed its convention in Cleveland in 1931.

Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Leo Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Francis Marion Law, president of the association, will also address the four-day convention of the banking organization which embodies practically the entire banking fraternity of the country.

Surety Venture Ends In Loss for South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 2—South Dakota's venture into the surety bond writing business will result in a net loss for the State of approximately $40,000 according to W. J. Dawson, insurance commissioner, authorized by the 1933 Legislature to liquidate the State bonding enterprise. The commissioner said that a legislative appropriation will in all probability be necessary to settle the deficit which the department's operation has incurred.

Cloth Business Fails to Receive Expected Upturn

Prices Decline to Lower Levels—Production at 75 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 2—The revival of trading activity which had been generally predicted to follow the ending of the great textile workers' strike failed to materialize last week.

This was due to what was characterized by a prominent merchant as the "pusillanimous market policy" of some manufacturers.

After having succeeded in lifting the prices of some standard print cloths to the point where profits could be visualized, owing to the strongest statistical position these cloths have enjoyed since last spring, they weakly yielded to the pounding of a few second-hand sales and let their available production go at gradually lower prices until all of the gains of the last month had been erased.

Yarn Prices Harden

Buyers included printers and others who had booked good orders for finished goods during the general suspension and were therefore in need of replenishing their supplies of gray cloth. At the week-end, weakness abated and there appeared some evidence of the hardening of prices in coarse yarn cloths.

Merchants who condemned the current weakness as entirely unnecessary feel that a very moderate buying movement will quickly restore prices. This demand appears to be in the offing since it is known that a number of large consumers are in need of replenishments. There are still a number of mills that have not resumed operations, and it is estimated that production is still only at about 75 per cent of capacity.

Price weakness was confined almost exclusively to the print cloth division. Carded broadcloths lost only about ⅛ cent and sheetings were steady.

In the fine and fancy goods division trading was less active than in the course yarn goods division, but prices were firm.

Buyers Fill Needs

Buyers who had expected to find weak spots because of the resumption of so many mills were disappointed. A number of fine goods mills had been able to operate their shipping rooms even during the strike and had disposed of all of their made-up goods and so had none to offer.

In some lines seasonal business has been irretrievably lost, owing to the inability of converters to get their goods finished in time for the holiday trade. This is especially true of handkerchief cloth and some shirting goods.

Fancy goods were in strong demand. A very good volume of orders was placed at firm prices. Converters who had formerly taken meager strike off-lots came back with much larger orders than expected by the mills.

Among the fancy constructions in demand were many types using carded yarns. Carded piques were very popular and practically all types of corded constructions including waffle effects.

Fine-combed lawns were firm but not active. There was a limited movement of curtain goods with low end marquisettes predominating at around 4½c.

Nonferrous Metal Prices Move Within Irregular Groove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The nonferrous metals have prevented a mixed picture of weakness and strength. The price of bar silver reached 50 cents an ounce on Friday, a new high since 1929.

On the other hand zinc and lead prices declined to new low levels for this year, while tin sagged to 51¼ cents, coinciding with the low point for price swings since June.

Copper in Europe sagged to a new low for 1934, though the domestic price held to 9 cents, which has prevailed since early June.

The low prices in lead, 3.60 cents a pound, New York, and 3.45 cents, East St. Louis, induced very heavy purchasing, the week's sales having been estimated at more than 10,000 tons, the heaviest turnover in many months. It is probable that the good purchasing will cause an early advance in prices.

The quotation on slab zinc declined $2 a ton during the week, closing at 3.90c a pound, East St. Louis, the lower price failing to bring out much business. It is presumed that the price of ore in the tri-State district will soon drop again as a result of lower slab zinc prices. However, the increasing steel production may increase the consumption of the galvanizing metal.

The important event in copper was the decision of the primary producers to step aside and let the custom smelters book current business for a while, inasmuch as the custom smelters threatened to break the market. The plan is reminiscent of that in 1928, when copper was held at 18 cents a pound for a year. At that time the primary producers bought the metal outright from the custom smelters, such tactics contributing to the unwieldly surplus which developed.

Canadian Tourist Trade Far Ahead of Last Year

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 1 (AP)—"Tourists will be worth $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 more to Canada this year than last, as a result of efforts to increase this traffic," D. Leo Dolan, director of the newly formed Federal Tourist Bureau, said here tonight.

Numerous inquiries have been received already from 28 states in the United States as a direct result of recent newspaper advertising, he declared.

Just Around the Corner

DURING the next few weeks the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will carry some outstanding articles. Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.

America Becomes a Fashion Center

JULIA CHANDLER

Time was when the American woman in search of beautiful gowns had to cross the Atlantic and see what Paris had to offer. Then for many years American importers brought, and still continue to bring, Paris creations to the women of America, but now New York is beginning to think for itself. Several American women, who pride themselves on having broken away from the Paris influence, are designing gowns for the discriminating along Fifth Avenue and its tributaries. In this article Miss Chandler tells how Peggy Hoyt, Elizabeth Hawes, Muriel King, and others are building up America's position as a style-authority center.

•

Credit Unions

BERTRAM B. FOWLER

How American workers in many industries are organizing cooperative banks for "little fellows" is the theme of this article. In it is explained a scheme which lends money on character as security and which is cooperating with relief agencies throughout the country in a unique way.

•

H. G. Wells

HUBERT GRIFFITH

The famous English man of letters, whose autobiography will soon be published, sets forth in an interview some particulars about his career and his philosophy of life.

•

Long Fellows

RHYS G. THACKWELL

An energetic campaign to have shirt tails and Pullman booths made longer and awnings swung higher is being undertaken by a very exclusive but very democratic society in the United States. All you have to do to be a member is stand more than six feet one inch in your stocking feet and subscribe to the highly humanitarian objectives which these big tall fellows champion in behalf of their fellow "longsters." One of the tenets of this society is: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that although all men are NOT created equal in height, they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the same degree of comfort as is assured to persons lower in the scale of altitude."

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The Prince of Wales

PEGGY SCOTT

The Duke of York is married, Prince George is engaged, but the Prince of Wales remains a bachelor. In this intimate portrait of the heir to the British throne Peggy Scott continues the series of sketches of the royal family which have appeared in the Magazine Section. The series up to now has included articles about the Princesses Margaret and Elizabeth (January 3), Prince George (February 14), Queen Mary (June 27), and the Duke of Gloucester (September 5).

•

Beneath Bermuda's Waters

MARJORIE SHULER

A first-hand glimpse of how Dr. William Beebe's expedition, which is doing for the deep sea what Admiral Byrd is doing for the South Pole, conducts itself ashore is given by Marjorie Shuler through interviews with Dr. Beebe and Miss Gloria Hollister, his research assistant. Miss Shuler sets forth in words which everyone can understand the objects for which the expedition is striving and the methods that are being employed to accomplish them.

•

China

ROLAND HALL SHARP

In an article entitled "China's Forgotten Millions," Mr. Sharp paints a picture of life as it is lived by the Chinese masses—hard work and little play, and yet Mr. Sharp says: "There is laughter among the millions. They find joy in moments of lounging over plank tables of open-air tea houses beneath bamboo roofs. The sound of their talk is everywhere. . . . Fête days and processions bring color and emotional relief to the round of toil in town and countryside. . . . One family of farmers may and does, to the horror of Occidentals, permit a neighboring family to starve without extending aid from its own surplus of food. Yet within the family individual members are fed. China's remarkable resistance to inroads of drought, flood, and recurrent civil warfare is largely explained by its closely knit family system."

•

Football for Fun

HARLAN TROTT

If you are a football fan, this article may sharpen your enthusiasm for the grand opening of the American college playing season on October 6. It presents a serious discussion of the question of "overemphasis," and points to the part which the spectator plays in that respect. Numerous anecdotes help to stress the attitude of the players and the public toward the game. A generous display of crowd and action pictures emphasizes the thrills and importance of the colleges' autumnal pastime.

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JC-6

Two Big Ten Championship Football Games This Week-End

Iowa Meets Northwestern While Indiana Faces Ohio State—Five of the Others to Meet Non-Conference Elevens—Chicago Is Idle

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—In the race for the football championship of the Big Ten, two games are to be played this week-end. These contests send Iowa to Evanston, Ill., to meet Northwestern, while Indiana goes to Columbus, Ohio, to tackle Ohio State.

Five other contenders are in action against non-Conference rivals, and only Chicago is inactive. The Maroons are preparing for Michigan, title-defender, which visits the Midway a week hence. The Wolverines, on the other hand, are engaging in a tradition practice game with Michigan State at Ann Arbor.

Minnesota, one of the favorites, takes on the title-defender of the Big Six, Nebraska, at Minneapolis. To many this may be the high spot of the day's interest, as both teams showed great strength last Saturday. Minnesota defeated North Dakota State, 56 to 12, while Nebraska blanked Wyoming, 50 to 0.

The visit of Illinois to Washington at St Louis should provide another score similar to the 40-to-7 count made against Bradley Institute last week. Purdue, in its first intercollegiate action this season, receives Rice from Texas, which last week tied, 9 to 9, with Louisiana State.

Another eleven seeing its first action is Wisconsin receiving Marquette at Madison. Marquette showed itself to be somewhat out of the order of practice set-ups, when it gave Northwestern a scare last week, coming within a point of tieing at 13, but losing to the Wildcats eventually 21 to 12.

Northwestern's Conference opponent, Iowa, made a more impressive opening against South Dakota State, 34 to 0. The Hawkeyes staged a scoring exhibition, which ended only when the reserves were rushed to the lineup late in the third period. R. C. Crayne '36, versatile fullback, and Oze Simmons '37, halfback from Texas, led the touchdown parade with G. E. Teyro '36 and J. J. Hild '37, backs, also scoring. R. J. Fisher '35, captain and quarterback, counted on four of five after-point attempts.

These stars, encouraged by their support from the line, advanced on Northwestern keyed for one of the big games of the season. The Wildcats at Evanston appear to have developed an attack, something lacking last season. This seems due partly to the return of George D. Potter '35, at quarterback, as well as some new enthusiasm in the forward wall. Northwestern touchdowns against Marquette were made by William Henderson '35, new end; Walter Cruice '36, halfback, and Hugh Duvall '36, fullback, while Fred A. Lind Jr. '35, substitute quarter, kicked all three after-points. Potter's passes to Henderson and Verne Anderson '36, another end, offer something for Iowa to think about.

Indiana got off to a good start in defeating Ohio 27 to 0, and should show well against Ohio State this week. The latter is a Big Ten member and Conference affairs are at issue. The blocking of the Hoosiers in their first game under Coach A. N. "Bo" McMillan was impressive, as was also the distribution of ball-carrying talent, with Chris C. Dalgasso '37, tackle, D. A. Viller '35, halfback, Fred Antonini '35, end, and C. S. Burton '35, halfback, sharing touchdown honors. A substitute quarterback, R. M. Fox '37, piloted the team most of the tmie.

Ohio State, with a new coach in Francis Schmidt, was not ready to open last week, and Indiana will provide the occasion for a real début. The Buckeyes defeated the Hoosiers last year 21 to 0.

Minnesota revealed a new backfield star in Stanley C. Kostka '35, fullback, who scored four times, while G. E. Roscoe '36, halfback, counted twice, with the veterans, F. L. "Pug" Lund '36, and Julius Alfonse '35, halfbacks and S. E. Beise '36, fullback, also got into scoring stride. A guard, William Bevan '36, distinguished himself by making good on six after points. The Gophers need all of this talent and the veteran forward wall against the speedy and powerful Cornhuskers this Saturday.

Taking advantage of the easier handling of the new ball, the Illini under Coach R. C. Zuppke revealed a forward and lateral passing attack which made Bradley dizzy last Saturday. Four of the six touchdowns were made on passes. Three of these were completed across the goal line, a play many teams were afraid of under the old rules. Two touchdowns were each scored by the veteran halfbacks, L. L. Lindberg '36, and F. E. Froshauer '35. An end, E. H. Dykastra '36, took a 50-yard forward pass, after a lateral pass, and ran 15 yards to score. These boys may not be as free scoring against Washington and the Conference is anxious to see them in big-time competition.

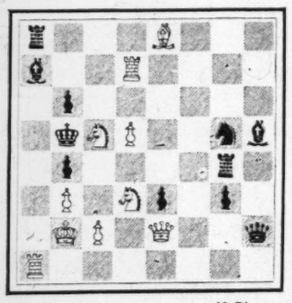
Chicago, in defeating Carroll College, 19 to 0, displayed some new and old talent, but needs to improve its blocking in the open field when a runner gets loose, and to protect its pass throwers. John J. Berwanger '36, triple-threat halfback, got away 25 yards around end for a touchdown, and broke through tackle on a buck for another. The end, J. L. Baker '35, scored the other, catching a pass near the goal line. A new halfback, Ned Bartlett '36, may be good if he learns to run with more decision.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1657
By N. Worobjoff

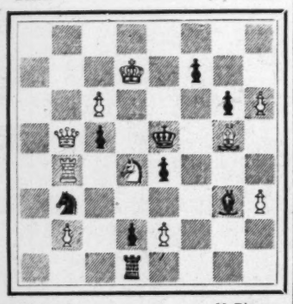
Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Tied for first and second, Chakmatny Listok, 1930)

Problem No. 1658
By J. Cauveren

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Prize, first half-year, 1931, Western Morning News)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1655. Kt-K2
No. 1656. 1. R-Q — threat
2. Q-K
1. ——— — K-K5
2. B-K6
1. ——— — P-B4
2. B-K6ch
1. ——— — Kt moves
2. Q-Kt3ch

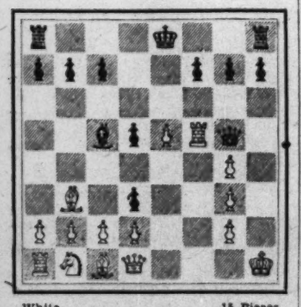
End-Game No. 219. White wins: 1 Q-Kt4, Q-QB6; 2 Q-R4ch, K-Kt3; 3 Q-Kt3ch, QxQ; 4 P-Kt8(Q)ch, and wins. If 1 . . . Q-R8; 2 Q-R3ch, K-Kt3; 3 Q-Kt3ch, K-R3; 4 Q-R2ch, K-Kt3; 5 Q-Ktch, etc.

End-Games

This is the conclusion to the first game of Napier's Unit Two. Skeptics who may think the position artificial or composed will there find the whole game as won by Dr. Max Lange. White was too busy accepting Black's sacrifices to develop his Q side. Black was too occupied giving his pieces away to castle. But he is now able to force mate in nine moves! This game is indeed one, as Napier writes, "that any chess fancier could wish to have played himself."

End-Game No. 220

Black 13 Pieces



White 15 Pieces
Black to play and win

Notes

Unit Two of "Napier's Amenities and Background of Chess-Play," which has just been published, contains 100 games and eight endings, is a paper-bound pamphlet, and may be obtained for 50 cents from W. E. Napier, Box 128, Times Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y. These are the bald facts about the second issue of this most enjoyable series. They quite ignore the contagious joy with which the editors have filled every page. Here the reader finds no weighty contribution to the science of chess, but rather abundant lyrical testimony to its enduring charm, as a game, a friendly collaboration in which two players combine to create a living monument.

Of the scores of composing tourneys announced every year, practically none originate in the United States. For this reason the announcement of a contest for direct-mate three-move miniatures, sponsored, we believe, by R. Cheney (1 Arnold Place, Rochester, N. Y.), is of particular interest. There will be three prizes, of $10, $3 and $2. The judge will be perhaps the most eminent living American composer, O. Wurzburg. Any number of entries may be sent Mr. Cheney up to March 1, 1935. A miniature limits the composer to not more than seven pieces.

This game, from the recent Zurich tournament, shows the present challenger for the world's title in fine form, and is one more indication that modern chess is far from the cut-and-dried dullness some of the mourners of the good old days would have us believe.

Queen's Pawn Game

Rosselli White	Euwe Black	Rosselli White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 BxKt	PxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	27 R-Kt	P-KKt3
3 P-K3	B-B4	28 Kt-R3	Q-Kt
4 P-B4	P-K3	29 Kt-K3	P-QKt4
5 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	30 Kt-Q5(d)	K-B2
6 PxP(a)	Kt-QKt5	31 R-Kt4	R-R5
7 Kt-R3	PxP	32 KR-Kt(e)	RxR
8 B-K2	P-QR4	33 RxR	P-Kt4
9 Castles	P-B3	34 Kt-B2	R-Q
10 Kt-K5	B-Q3	35 Kt-Q	P-KKt5
11 P-B3	Castles	36 Kt(Q)-K3	PxP
12 B-Q2	Q-B2	37 PxP	R-Ktch
13 B-B3(b)	B-B7(c)	38 K-R	R-Kt4
14 KtxB	P-R5	39 P-B4(f)	RxKt
15 QxKt	BxQ	40 KtxR	Q-K
16 KtxB	KR-K	41 K-Kt	QxP
17 Kt(Kt4)-Q3		42 RxKtP	P-R5
	Kt-Q2	43 K-B2	P-R6
18 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	44 R-Kt7ch	K-Kt3
19 Kt-B2	P-B3	45 R-Q7	Q-Kt7ch
20 Kt(K5)-Kt4	P-R6	46 K-K3	QxKRP
21 P-QKt3	P-QB4	47 Kt-K7ch	K-R4
22 QR-B	P-R4	48 R-Q8	Q-Kt6ch
23 Kt-K3	Q-B5	49 K-K2	Q-Q6ch
24 Kt-B5	P-B5	Resigns	
25 PxBP	KtxP		

(a) If 6 QxP, the continuation might be Kt-QKt5; 7 Kt-R3, R-QKt; 8 QxRP, R-QR; 9 Q-Kt7, RxKt (R-QKt draws); 10 PxR, Kt-B7ch; 11 K-Q, KtxR; 12 P-B5, which does not appear to be an unmixed blessing for Black. Dr. Euwe indicates as better for White 6 P-B5, to which Q-B is the reply.

(b) White can also protect the Kt with P-B4, which allows Black to play Kt-K5 with much the preferable game. Now, however, the white Q becomes embarrassed.

(c) This wins the Q for three pieces. Correct, according to Dr. Euwe, is 13 . . . Kt-B7! when White must play 14 BxP (otherwise P-R5!), when with KtxR; 15 BxQ, KtxQ; 16 BxB, KR-Q; 17 B-K7, R-K; 18 BxKt, PxB, Black has the exchange for two pawns.

(d) If 30 KtxP, Q-B2!

(e) 32 RxR, PxR; 33 B-Kt4 looks considerably better for White.

(f) This permits a nice finish, but Black's threatened P-R5 and 6, and Q-KKt probably wins anyhow.

Reshevsky was unbeatable at Syracuse. In this game he refuses his opponent's gambit pawn, and soon has him well tied up. A struggle for freedom proves the beginning of the end, for the child prodigy of more than a decade ago tacks a forced mate on the end of a sacrifice of the exchange.

Budapest Defense to QP Game

Reshevsky White	Denker Black	Reshevsky White	Denker Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 P-K5	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K4	12 PxP	Kt-KKt
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	13 B-K2	P-B3(c)
4 P-K4	P-Q3(a)	14 B-Q3	PxP(d)
5 B-K2	KtxKP	15 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B3
6 P-B4	Kt-Kt5	16 RxKt!	BxR
7 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3
8 Castles	B-Q2(b)	18 BxPch	PxB
9 Kt-B3	B-K2	19 QxPch	K-K2
10 P-KR3	Kt-B3	20 B-B5 mate	

(a) Should White accept this gambit, Black gets a good attacking development, which is, however, probably inadequate compensation for the P against good play. But White declines the P, and Black finds the QP obstructing his own development.

(b) 8 . . . P-KB4 appears Black's best chance to get any counterplay.

(c) This turns out unfortunately, as the K soon is accessible to attack. Relatively better is 13 . . . B-K3, with a long struggle for equality.

(d) 14 . . . P-KKt3 is a sad necessity, but Black's development is so retarded that it is doubtful if he can withstand the attack.

Italian Student Athletes Test Harvard's Track

Thirty-two track and field athletes from Italian universities, headed by the 1500-meter Olympic champion, Luigi Beccali, limbered up in the Harvard Stadium late yesterday afternoon. A sudden cold wave kept the visiting students active warming up and only a few dared the breeze in their black track suits. The others kept on their warm blue track wraps and many wore blue berets.

Beccali and Umberto Cerati, Italian 3000-meter champion and record holder, were the cynosure of the press representatives and public. Both men engaged in a workout of their own choosing, the Italians being unaccompanied by coaching staffs such as American athletes enjoy.

Later, in the track coaches' room of the Dillon Field House, Beccali, Cerati and Dr. Enrico Aureggi, the last-named being a sort of physical adviser and in charge of the athletic group, met and answered questions of the press through the interpretation of Dr. Peter Riccio, professor of romance languages at Columbia University.

Most of the questions were commonplace and largely directed at Beccali. All three declared the Harvard University athletic plant to be magnificent and compared the track with those at the last Olympics and Milan. Beccali admitted he did not know until yesterday that his try for a record Friday would be a handicap affair. In fact, he has never run in such a race.

He trains himself and governs what his workouts shall consist of. What he wishes in the way of food he eats. He stays up late at night or retires early, entirely upon his own say so. He has been running since 1925, but has had little competitive experience such as American runners have. In the 1928 Olympics he was shut out in a preliminary heat.

Both athletes were exceedingly genial and entered into the interview with a whole-heartedness that was pleasing to all. Italian athletics are on an upward trend under the Fascist encouragement and when the students return from their present tour they will be received personally by Premier Benito Mussolini. The boys were somewhat embarrassed at times under the close scrutiny to which they were subjected, but stood the test well and grinned winningly time and again. Both displayed a keen sense of humor and when released gave the Fascist salute of good wishes and retired.

Both boys are students at the University of Milan. Beccali is studying architecture and Cerati is centering on commercial science. The 300 and more other students now touring for educational purpose will be on hand Friday for the track meet. Exercises will open the meet in the Stadium at 3 p. m. with a grand entry parade of the entire Italian student body of 340 men, accompanied by the Harvard band and preceded by Italian trumpeters. They will march to the center of the Stadium, according to present plans, and sing the Fascist song. This will take about 30 minutes time, after which the track meet proper will start.

The coaches committee, headed by Edward L. Farrell of Harvard, will meet on Wednseday night to make final selections for the American team. There will be no heats and each event will be a final.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Sundays, Oct. 14 and 28; Nov. 11 and 25, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Kansas

DODGE CITY—Sunday, Oct. 14, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KGNO, 1340kc-224m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEX, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRADEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770ks-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI — Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

DALLAS-FORT WORTH — Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WFAA-WRAP, 800kc-375m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON — Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

PORT ARTHUR—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc-238m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 550kc-545m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WOAI, 1190kc-252m.

WESLACO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sundays, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2 and 3, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Black Hawks Sign Chabot

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Lorne Chabot of the Montreal Canadiens has been signed to tend goal for the Chicago Black Hawks, it is announced here by William Tobin. Several other player deals are also under negotiation, he said. The talk involves Howie Morenz and Marty Burke, Canadiens, and Lionel Conacher, Chicago defense man, among others.

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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Mrs. Cheney And Mrs. Vare Win at Golf

Advance to Second Round in United States Women's Championship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Penna., Oct. 2—Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, the co-medalist from California, made a brilliant start this morning as the 64 survivors of the qualifying round in the United States women's golf championship at Whitemarsh Country Club started match play. Encountering Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr. of Newton Center, Mass., after the latter had come through as one of the survivors of the play-off for the last two places, a round of 42 on the outward journey placed Mrs. Cheney 5 up, and she won at 7 up on the thirteenth hole.

Two of the veteran players of the championship, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Bala, Penna., and Mary K. Browne of Cleveland, now fully restored to amateurism in golf, both of whom had been close to exclusion with qualifying scores of 91, showed brilliantly this morning, winning from opponents who had much lower scores yesterday. Mrs. Hurd, meeting Mary Rogers of Jacksonville, Fla., led 2 up at the turn and finally came through 4 up on the fifteenth. Miss Browne did even better, against Helen Schoff, one of the Philadelphia survivors, leading 5 up at the turn, and ending on the twelfth green, 7 up.

The summary:

Women's Golf Championship
First Round

Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. Henri Prunaret, Boston, 7 and 5.

Mary K. Browne, Cleveland, defeated Helen Schoff, Philadelphia, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Philadelphia, defeated Mary Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York, 5 and 4.

Estelle Lawson, Chapel Hill, N. C., defeated Virginia Nye, Buffalo, N. Y., 8 and 7.

Charlotte Glutting, South Orange, N. J., defeated Margaret Maddox, Atlanta, Ga., 7 and 5.

Mrs. Mark McGarry, Pasadena, Fla., defeated Mrs. William Ferris Jr., Boston, Mass., 6 and 5.

Mrs. William G. Hamilton Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. George Viebrock, New York, 1 up.

Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Dorothy Gardner, Weirton, W. Va., 9 and 7.

Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., defeated Mrs. Thomas D'Reilly, New York, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Marion Turple Lake, New York, defeated Betty Pietsch, Porchester, N. Y., 6 and 5.

Mrs. Carl H. Donner, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Lily Harper, Portsmouth, Va., 2 up.

Dorothy Hunter, Boston, Mass., defeated Edith Begg, Cleveland, 2 and 1.

Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., defeated Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, 4 and 2.

Molly Gourlay, England, defeated Mrs. Mont Reid, Cincinnati, 4 and 3.

Diana Fishwick, England, defeated Doris Chambers, England, 2 up.

Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., Bala, Penna., defeated Mrs. Charles Newbold, Wichita, Kan., 2 and 1.

Mrs. Burt Well, Cincinnati, defeated Mrs. Arthur Harrison, Buffalo, 4 and 3.

Wanda Morgan, England, defeated Mrs. G. E. Hackney, Glen Cove, N. Y., 6 and 5.

Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Philadelphia, defeated Ruth Batchelder, Boston, 1 up.

Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Chicago, defeated Marion Fisher, New York, 2 and 1.

Barbara Stoddard, New York, defeated Mrs. Charles Harding, Rumson, N. J., 2 up.

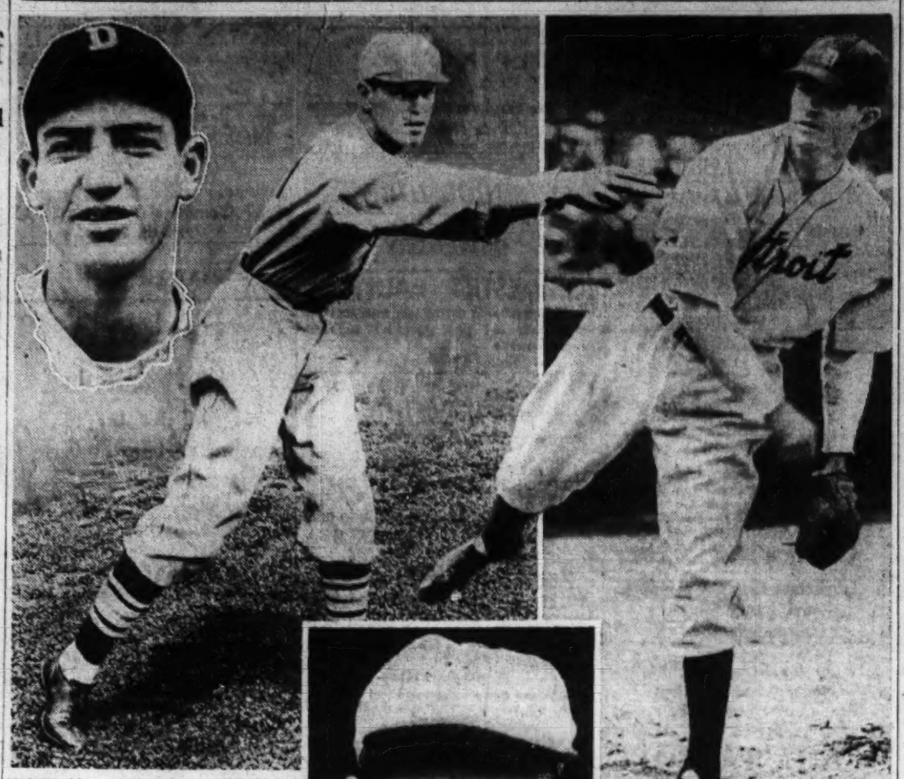
Bernice Wall, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Charles Martel, New York, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit, defeated Winifred Faunce, Norbeck, Md., 6 and 5.

Qualifiers

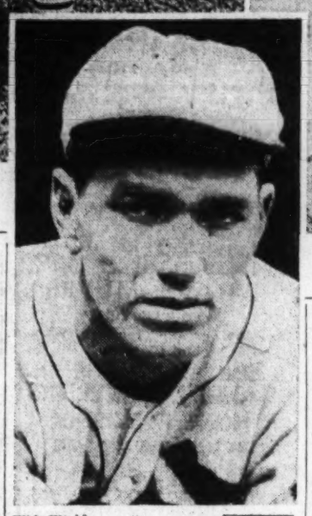
Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., Bala, Penna.	42	40	82
Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa	40	42	82
Mrs. L. D. Cheney, San Gabriel	45	37	82
Molly Gourlay, England	41	42	83
Mrs. Carl H. Donner, Short Hills	42	41	83
Mrs. H. G. Higbie, Grosse Pointe	45	39	84
Mrs. Burt Well, Cincinnati, Ohio	44	41	85
Charlotte Glutting, South Orange	41	44	85
Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City	44	41	85
Estelle Lawson, Raleigh, N. C.	43	43	86
Virginia Van Wie, Chicago	43	43	86
Wanda Morgan, England	45	41	86
Frances Williams, Wayne, Penna.	43	43	86
Dorothy Traung, San Francisco	43	43	86
Marion Fisher, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	43	44	87
Mary Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla.	44	43	87
Barbara Stoddard, New York	40	47	87
Helen B. Schoff, Philadelphia	44	43	87
Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky.	43	45	88
Diana Fishwick, England	46	42	88
Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J.	47	41	88
Mrs. Frank Goldthwait, Ft. Worth	45	43	88
Jean Kyer, Ann Arbor, Mich.	44	44	88
Betty Jameson, Dallas, Texas	47	41	88
Dorothy Hunter, Weston, Mass.	45	44	89
Mrs. Karl F. Scheidt, Philadelphia	45	44	89
Betty Pietsch, Port Chester, N. Y.	45	44	89
Bernice Wall, Glen Ellyn, Ill.	46	43	89
Rosamond Vahey, Concord, Mass.	47	42	89
Ruth Batchelder, West Newton	43	46	89
Mrs. W. A. Ferris Jr., W. Newton	47	43	90
Mrs. William G. Hamilton Jr., Philadelphia	47	43	90
Mrs. Mark McGarry, Pasadena, Fla.	45	45	90
Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont.	43	47	90
J. M. Plumpton, England	47	43	90
Mrs. R. C. Lake, New York	45	45	90
Mrs. Charles Martel, New York	45	45	90
Mrs. T. J. O'Reilly, White Plains	45	45	90
Edith Begg, Warrensville, Ohio	46	44	90
Doris Chambers, England	44	46	90
Mrs. George Viebrock, New York	46	44	90
Dorothy Richards, Weston, Mass.	45	45	90
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Philadelphia	46	44	90
Mrs. E. Boyd Morrow, W'dbr'k, Md.	46	45	90
Hope Starr, Philadelphia	46	44	90
Mrs. Charles B. Harding, Rumson	41	49	90
Mrs. Tom Wallace, Tulsa, Okla.	45	45	90
Mrs. Charles Dunell, Lake Forest	47	44	91
Mrs. Dorothy Hurd, Philadelphia	47	44	91
Mrs. J. L. Welsh, Bridgeport, Pa.	47	44	91
Mary K. Browne, Willoughby, Ohio	47	44	91
Virginia Nye, Hamburg, N. Y.	46	45	91
Dorothy Gardner, Weirton, W. Va.	43	48	91
Margaret M. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga.	48	44	92
Mrs. Arthur Harrison, Buffalo, N.Y.	47	45	92
Edith A. Quier, Reading, Penna.	46	46	92
Mrs. Leon Solomon, Kansas City	49	43	92
Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York	48	44	92
Winifred Faunce, Norbeck, Md.	47	45	92
Mrs. Mont Reid, Cincinnati, Ohio	46	46	92
Mrs. G. E. Hackney, Glencove, L. I.	49	43	92
Lily Harper, Virginia Beach, Va.	46	46	92
Mrs. Charles Newbold, Wichita, Kan.	44	49	93
Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr., N.Cen.	47	46	93

Pitchers Ready for World Series



Wide World

Paul Dean
Schoolboy Rowe (Inset)



Wide World

Dizzy Dean

Foxx Signs for Three Years

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, answered reports yesterday that his hefty slugger, Jimmy Foxx, would not be with the team next season by announcing that the first baseman had been signed to a three-year contract, and that he was expected to be the A's regular catcher. Mack also announced that he had obtained Alex Hooks, first baseman of the Tulsa (Okla.) team and that Hooks would be tried at first base. Ever since Mack sent Mickey Cochrane to Detroit and Lefty Grove to Boston, there have been rumors that the former home run king would be the next to go.

Toronto Stops Columbus

TORONTO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Behind air-tight pitching by Al Hollingsworth, young left-hander, the Toronto Maple Leafs, International League representatives, defeated Columbus, American Association champions, 7 to 2, in the third game of the Little World Series. Hollingsworth gave only four hits in pitching Toronto to its first victory of the series.

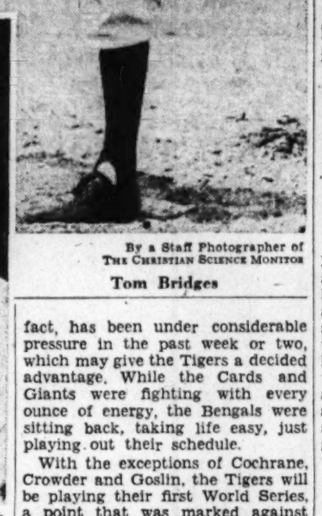
October Classic Opens Tomorrow At Navin Field

When Frankie Frisch's St. Louis Cardinals climaxed their sensational late-season spurt by clinching the National League pennant on the final day of the regular campaign, they helped stamp the forthcoming World Series as one of the most colorful in history. In the ranks of the Cardinals are four of the leading "color" players of the National League—Manager Frisch, Paul and Dizzy Dean and John "Pepper" Martin.

The Detroit Tigers, champions of the American League and St. Louis's opponent in the coming classic, also can exhibit a few colorful figures of their own. There are "Schoolboy" Rowe, one of the greatest young pitchers of all time; Charlie Gehringer, a finished product as a second baseman who is continually in the baseball spotlight because of his accomplishments as a batter and fielder; Mickey Cochrane, who as a first-year manager has brought Detroit its first pennant since 1909 and at the same time maintained his high standard as a catcher; Goose Goslin, the veteran outfielder who is enjoying his second straight World Series, and Hank Greenberg, the home-run hitting rookie first baseman.

The last time the Cardinals were in the World Series, a youngster named Martin ran wild on the base paths, beating the Philadelphia Athletics practically single-handed. And all of his stolen bases were made with Cochrane as the Philadelphia catcher. It should be interesting when the classic gets under way tomorrow at Navin Field, Detroit, to see if Martin can again rise to the heights he reached in 1931.

The Dean brothers of course give the Cardinals the edge over the Tigers in the matter of pitching. At least they should under normal conditions. However, during the last few weeks of the regular season, Frisch has used both Dizzy and Paul often and perhaps the strain will tell when they work in the series. The entire Cardinal team, in



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tom Bridges

fact, has been under considerable pressure in the past week or two, which may give the Tigers a decided advantage. While the Cards and Giants were fighting with every ounce of energy, the Bengals were sitting back, taking life easy, just playing out their schedule.

With the exceptions of Cochrane, Crowder and Goslin, the Tigers will be playing their first World Series, a point that was marked against them in most before-series forecasts. But the Cardinals also, with few exceptions, will be enjoying their initial classic. Frisch, who has just completed his sixteenth season as a major-leaguer, will be entering his eighth series, but his first as a manager. Martin, Ernie Orsatti, Bill Hallahan, Leo Durocher and Jimmy Collins have been in series play, although Collins and Durocher saw only brief service. This would indicate then, that both teams are about even in matter of experience.

Dean Boys Are Ready

If the Deans are in form, they should out-pitch the best Detroit has to offer. Tex Carleton and Bill Walker are also good pitchers and can give Dizzy and Paul help. Rowe, of course, is Detroit's ace-in-the-hole, although these close to the Tigers claim that Alvin Crowder, the veteran right-hander, and not Rowe, will pitch the opener on Wednesday. Before the series starts, it appears that Rowe can either make or break the Tigers. If he is effective, Detroit will probably win, but if he cracks under series pressure, it is very doubtful if Crowder or Bridges or Auker or Marberry can make up for this deficiency.

The Tigers have a decided edge in batting. They were the only club in either major league to reach the .300 level in hitting. With Rowe pitching and Jo-Jo White in the outfield, Cochrane has seven .300 hitters in his lineup, which is easily better than any combination St. Louis can offer. Detroit has a younger club than the Cards, which can be either a drawback or an advantage. Youngsters are faster; but they are more apt to make costly errors through their anxiety. Both clubs are strong defensively.

To sum up the series outlook in a few words, one could say—the Dean brothers, Dizzy and Paul, against Schoolboy Rowe and a well-balanced Detroit club. Yet some ambitious young fellow can blow all these predictions to the four winds. It has innumerable possibilities as a great baseball series as well as a colorful classic from all angles. So get out your score cards and tune in on your radios tomorrow afternoon and listen to the opening game direct from Navin Field. It will be worth hearing.

Rain Assists Trinidad Team

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 2 (Canadian Press)—Rain yesterday came to the assistance of Trinidad cricketers near the end of the second day's play in the final match for the championship of the British West Indies, but despite a collapse on a difficult wicket the British Guiana team was 104 runs ahead with four wickets in hand when stumps were drawn. Trinidad was dismissed for 126 on Saturday and British Guiana ran up 60 before the close of play. Resuming with confidence yesterday morning, the British Guiana eleven made it 197 for the loss of three wickets, but after the rain made the going difficult they lost three more for 33. The score at the end of the second day: Trinidad 126, British Guiana 230 for six.

Dean Boys Are Ready

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Galveston Hits Hard

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 2 (AP)—The Galveston Buccaneers blasted out 16 base hits from four New Orleans pitchers yesterday to get back into the running of the Dixie Series, though still trailing by one game, with an 11-to-8 victory. Hitting freely in every inning except the seventh, the Buccaneers scored six runs in the first two frames, added another in the fourth and two each in the sixth and eighth to assure their necessary victory. The Pels have only to win one more game to retain their Dixie Series championship.

Brazil May Enter Team

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 2 (By U. P.)—Brazil may enter the 1935 Davis Cup tennis competition, it was announced yesterday. Brazil probably will play Uruguay and Argentina in the South American zone preliminaries to the international tennis competition. National tennis championships in Brazil fall in mid-November.

Klem One of Umpires

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—John A. Heydler, president of the National League, has named William J. (Bill) Klem and John E. Reardon as the league's umpires to work the World Series with the two American League nominees. This will be the seventeenth post-season classic in which Klem has acted as one of the umpires.

Polo Schedule Rearranged

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The schedule for the United States open polo championship was rearranged again yesterday, with the result that the semifinals will be played today and Wednesday and the final match Saturday on international field at the Meadow Brook Club.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now for the World Series

WITH the completion of the National and American League baseball championship races, the baseball fan is now turning his attention to the last of the big baseball fixtures of 1934—the World Series—which will be fought out in Detroit and St. Louis, beginning tomorrow. Picking the winner is the chief topic of discussion wherever the series is mentioned. Naturally, each team has its followers. The brilliant finish and the fact that the Cardinals appear to be in top form at the present time have no doubt turned some who were picking Detroit to defeat the Giants on the supposition that the latter would be the Tigers' opponents. I am free to confess that I was again picking the Giants to win the title the second straight year, and, on such a basis, it would seem that I should be favoring the Cardinals even more. In the Dean brothers they have two pitchers of the very first rank, and during the past two or three weeks they have shown that they can stand plenty of work. The Detroit team of 1934 is a stronger one than the Washington Senators of 1933, and it should put up a better fight in this World Series. It looks to me as if victory would hinge largely on whether St. Louis enters the series keyed up as it was during its wonderful spurt. If it does, Detroit will be the loser; but, if the Cardinals fail to keep up to that pitch until the series is over, the pennant should be taken away from the National League.

That Garrison Finish

It will be a long time before the baseball fans get through talking about the National League finish of 1934. Not since the year 1914, when George T. Stallings and his Boston Braves turned the baseball world upside down, has there been such a finish as Frankie Frisch and his St. Louis Cardinals treated the fans to during the past two or three weeks. Seven games behind on Sept. 6 and a harder schedule to face than that which confronted the Giants, Paul and Dizzy Dean, with the help of the other players on the team, proceeded to put on the pressure, and by winning 18 of the 23 games played during that time, four of them being doubleheaders, the Cardinals showed a kind of baseball that would be hard to beat. Just how important the Deans were in this time is shown by the fact that they won 12 of the games. During that time the Giants won eight and lost 13, hardly a championship showing. It is indeed hard to account for the slump in the Giants' playing. Up to Sept. 6, they had played championship baseball and gave every indication of maintaining it; but they evidently went stale and simply could not keep keyed up. First they went into a batting slump, forcing their pitchers to work harder and harder, and, as a result, the latter, except Parmalee, who did not start pitching until late in the season, became too tired to give their best efforts. Then Jackson, who was playing a sterling game at shortstop, became handicapped over his knee trouble, and had to be moved to third base. Then, again, Mel Ott, who was doing some heavy and timely batting, went to bat 24 times without getting a hit. As the Cardinals kept crawling up, the Giants kept falling back, until they were unable to do justice to themselves. It is not the first time that a team, appearing to have the title within its reach, has fallen down under pressure, and will probably not be the last time; but it will probably be some time before another team makes such a fine showing as did the Cardinals.

How About the Fourth of July Leaders?

That old saying that the teams leading the major leagues the Fourth of July would win the pennants was shattered again this year. In fact, neither of the pennant winners was ahead on Independence Day, as Detroit was in second place in the American and St. Louis third in the National. The two New York teams held the honor at that time.

Holway to Manage London

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 2 (AP)—Albert "Toots" Holway, veteran defense man, last night was named manager of the London Tecumsehs of the International Hockey League. Holway succeeds Clem Loughlin, newly appointed manager of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National League.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas Cards and stationery. Bonuses. Also new 21 folder Christmas card $1 assortment, 100% profit. Also Gift Wrapping, Everyday boxes. Free Album and box on approval. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

Christmas Cards. 100% profit selling wonderful 21 folder $1. assortment. Gift Wrapping, Comic, Everyday boxes. Bonuses. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Schwer, 2310 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Cards. 100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1. assortment. Also Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Bluebird Studios, Dept. C85, Fitchburg, Mass.

Christmas Card Salespeople. 100% profit. 21 folder $1. assortment. 14 Deluxe folders. Gift Wrappings. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Chilton Greetings, 1793 Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Many with Bible Texts, boxed and unboxed; good profit; no investment necessary. Pease Greeting Cards, Inc., 280 Laurel St., Dept. S, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Inspected rooms, understanding service; state definite wants. GRACE E. TIFFIN'S ROOM DIRECTORY, 236 Huntington Avenue. Ken. 1839, House Ken. 0732.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. D-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. H-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN with 25 years' advertising and selling experience seeks position with company where such experience can be mutually beneficial; references. G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES' guaranteed hosiery, lingerie; men's furnishings; wholesale prices, big profits, bonuses; experience unnecessary. CO-ED, 354 4th Avenue, New York City.

SELL Bluheet Range Oil Burners, unlimited heat, quick and odorless, gives excellent results, unlike others; agent buys outright, resells at profit. Write BLUHEET OIL BURNERS CO. 376 High St., Newburyport, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
Electric Refrigeration

811 Beacon St.—2 and 4 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $40 to $45
844 Beacon St.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $30
97 St. Stephen St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $12.50-$50
11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40

Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston. Laf. 7040

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1-2-3-room suites in first-class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, convenient locations, also semi-professional building adapted for offices with Switchboard, near The Mother Church. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. Com. 3212.

N. Y. C., 2 Gramercy Park—Apartments, 3 rooms, kitchenette and 6-room penthouse, housekeeping; elevator, electrical refrigeration; furnished, unfurnished.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small suites; reasonable rents, 204 Hemenway St., or Office, 484 Huntington Ave.

WATERTOWN—Belmont side, brick upper, 5 rooms, sun room; garage; oil heater; adults; exceptionally fine environment. Middlesex 6485-R.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Beautiful, large, one-room apartments, tile baths, Frigidaires, kitchenettes; near church, subway. Riv. 9-0876.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED a furnished apartment in or near Boston, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, for 4 or 5 months. M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Lemanna Farm, Harvard, Mass.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

STANWICH STABLES—Ideal home for horses or other animals needing special care; well watered pastures, plenty of grain and hay; comfortable quarters; reduced rates. R. D. 1, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. Stamford 4-6701.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers; registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROFFE, Associate, 421 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242. New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

AT MASS. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE affiliated with U. S. Employment Service. All classifications of workers. No fees accepted. Boston Office, 100 Nashua St. Tel. Lafayette 2560.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Have your FURS remodeled and repaired at special prices for early Fall; distinctive styles. 165 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON—LIB. 2724-25.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK and general housework, family of 2 adults and 2 children. MRS. CLARKE, 1705 Upshur Street, Washington, D. C.

STENOGRAPHER, private secretarial work; Jersey, adjacent New York; Christian Scientist preferred; must attend school special course once or twice weekly. Write Box R-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Stenographer with securities experience, Christian Scientist preferred; state salary, experience, etc. Write Box T-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—A housekeeper for elderly lady, must be experienced driver; Christian Scientist preferred. H-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study; experienced care; large beautiful grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

HAYDEN HALL — Suburbs of Philadelphia; well located for those needing harmonious environment, loving care and experienced attention. Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., phone Media 1031.

HOUSES FOR SALE

9309 114TH ST., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.—Two-family frame, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; reasonable. MRS. ELMORE.

MILLINERY

MADEMOISELLE CAVALLO
Distinctive hats at moderate prices; remodeling. 9 Norway Street, Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big downtown store. Private offices. HALFER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

WE PAY CASH FOR
GOLD AND SILVER
IN ANY FORM
PEASE & CURREN
Refiners of Precious Metals, 5 Bromfield St., Room 22, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO. Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't, 30 years' experience.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Property Management, Appraisals
All lines of Insurance
Choice Apartments One-Family Houses
Reduced rentals. Free auto service.
Beautiful homes. Attractive prices.
Far below replacement values.
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
25 years in Flatbush

WESTON, MASS.
Just completed, new 8-room house with half-acre of land; lovely view; 4 chambers, 2 baths, second floor; maid's room and bath, first floor; 2-car garage; $15,000.
For the person who loves seclusion we can offer here in Weston a colonial house, 5 chambers, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms and bath, nice panelled living room, music room, reception hall, dining room and kitchen, together with maids' dining room on first floor; 3-car garage, acre and half of land; close to center of town and transportation; asking price $20,000.
EARLE LUTTS
Boston Post Road, WESTON, Mass.
Tel. Waltham 1189

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, 23, desires position as companion, tutor or social secretary; like people and strange places. Box F-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION helper for elderly lady, can drive car, or help with children. G-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CULTURED American woman desires position with family; home maker, companion; drives car; anywhere. 43 Livingston Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

DRESSMAKING, every type; tailoring, remodeling; newest fashions. ROSINA McPARLANE (light colored), 847 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Tel. Regent 4-2472.

EXPERIENCED worker wishes position as companion or helper; free to travel; Christian Scientists preferred. M. BRUCE, 4371 Matilda Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. C.

GENERAL housekeeper (colored) wishes work; good cook, go anywhere, sleep in; good references. Call RIDLEY, Audubon 3-9581, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL attendant, companion, housekeeper; Christian Scientist preferred; used to care of young children and sewing. Write Box B-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REFINED woman, many years' secretarial, hotel, commercial experience; competent bookkeeper; employer's interests first consideration; accept any work, any locality. 145 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY, thoroughly competent, 11 years' experience, anxious serve secretary-stenographer, general office capacity; prefer Baltimore or Boston. Box 40, 1001 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

SECRETARY, bookkeeper, desires place, preferably with Christian Scientists; go anywhere. Box F-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman wishes position as office manager, confidential secretary-correspondent, bookkeeper, controls, statements, trial balance; general office details; location immaterial. Write Box G-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN EXPERIENCED, retail selling, stenography, knowledge of bookkeeping; refined, willing worker. Write Box X-58, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 18

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1314 Park Road N. W.—Rooms with board, home cooking; transients; convenient cars, buses; garage; reasonable.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 394 Marlborough Street—Large rooms, running water, and single room; also rooms at 76 Bay State Road. Com. 7755.

BOSTON, 104 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Well-furnished rooms, large, comfortable, warm; terms reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY (2025 Broadway), Apartment 4-B—Airy, pleasant rooms; running water, elevator; transients; $3-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N.Y.C., 539 W. 112—3D Ca. 8-2696. Comfortable homelike room, one or two, opp church, convenient location, piano.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 758 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE—Age 45, married, desires to associate with established manufacturing concern, as Sales Manager or Assistant to the President. Prefer the East or Central West. Past 10 years, Vice-President medium size Mfg. Co., with jurisdiction over sales, purchasing, manufacturing, etc. Write Box K-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Teacher of pianoforte; open for accompanying or ensemble work. GRACE R. YATES, 2802 Allendale Rd., Forest 6131-W.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP 25 Boylston Street, Boston. Han. 3121.

Local Classified Advertising
Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Upper Montague Street
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England
Adjoining British Museum, few minutes tubes, buses, railway stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 8/6, room full breakfast bath light attendance; night porter
Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

Arton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2.
Comfortable House, south aspect; good cooking, running hot and cold water; 1st-class staff; fr. 2 gns.; partial Padd. 1706.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2 Bayswater 2782
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BEAULIEU PRIVATE HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Phone Livingstone 3262
Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA. BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road — Moderate terms; near shops, golf station; 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; modern terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole way; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge; free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, expert supervision; from 3 gns. MRS. M. B. WHITE.

BOURNEMOUTH
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Taylor would be pleased to send illustrated brochure of their charming Hotel QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens, to anyone visiting Bournemouth. This hotel is centrally situated, within easy reach of church. 'Phone 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH
Derby Rd. WIMBLEDON HALL
4 mins.; Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 5 minutes' walk to bus for church; terms 4 to 6 gns. 'Phone 326

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Marwicks' Private Hotel, 7 and 8 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 24841l.

GLASGOW Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water all bedrooms, every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Telephone Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

NORTH BERWICK. Bon-Accord Private Hotel, Marmion Rd.; convenient station, golf and tennis. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. 'Phone 77

FRANCE

PARIS, FRANCE
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
30 RUE JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU
Central, Quiet and Comfortable Homelike Atmosphere.
Rooms, single and double, from Frs. 20 to 40.-
Double Bedrooms with Bath Frs. 55.-
Breakfast 5 francs. Dinner 16 francs.

PARIS 13, RUE D'ALGER Cor. Rue St. Honoré
OXFORD *and* CAMBRIDGE HOTEL
First Class Family Hotel. Modern comfort. Near Opéra, Louvre. Tuileries Gardens. Swiss Management. Cables: Oxfortel-Paris.

PARIS—HOTEL DU PAS-DE-CALAIS, 59 rue des Saints-Pères (Bd. St. Germain)—(Luxembourg). Cuisine soignée, modern comforts, full pension from 45 frs. daily.

PARIS—Pension Golden Dragon, 9 ter Boulevard Montparnasse; modern comforts; moderate terms; full pension from Frs 750.- monthly.

PARIS—Family home, 5 rue Peguy, 6e (near 95 Blvd. Montparnasse)—Modern Comforts, Friendly atmosphere. From Frs. 35.- daily.

TOURS, (Chateaux district)—Madame PUISSANT, 3 r

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS, board optional, near sea and cliffs. MRS. LEE NORLANDS, Delphene Ave., Norbreck, near Blackpool.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MADRID, SPAIN—Refined Spanish lady, speaking English, offers board and residence at moderate terms to 1 or 2 ladies; modern conveniences; subway and street car near. DONA BENIGNA RODRIGUEZ, Alvarez de Castro 24.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

DERBYSHIRE—Mrs. Lee, The White House, Mellor, welcomes those seeking quiet, home comforts, or nursing care and attention.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WHITLEY BAY, Northumberland—7-roomed house for sale; main road, shops; ripe for conversion; possession. OWNER, 78 Whitley Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOURNEMOUTH WEST — Guests received; comfortable home, close sea and attractions; terms modest. 66 R. L. Stevenson Ave. Ph. 601.

POST WANTED

DIRECTOR manager wholesale retail concern just sold, diploma chemistry, wide business experience, knowledge French, foreign trade, good organiser requires position with progressive firm; capital available. Box M-2806, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED governess desires post; very successful with backward children and in preparing pupils for examinations. Box M-926, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOTEL MANAGERESS requires reengagement or position of trust; good caterer; long reference; disengaged mid October. Box M-2807, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY, 50, administrative experience, good traveler, home or abroad; Christian Scientists preferred. D., c/o MISS HETHERINGTON, 21 Kensington Gate, Glasgow.

LADY desires post as useful companion or nurse companion; good experience, able to go anywhere. E., c/o MISS HETHERINGTON, 21 Kensington Gate, Glasgow.

MANAGER requires position florists' and nurserymen's business; thorough knowledge nursery stock, seeds, bulbs; floral designer; all buying, take complete charge. Apply Box M-2794, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TEACHERS

H. F. GREENER, B.Sc., B.Com., M.R.S.T. TUTOR, 17, Moorfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. 32128, and 4, West Ave., Gosforth. Tel. 81920. Preparation in all subjects for school and university examinations; private and group tuition; practical chemistry and physics, also junior preparatory class. Assistant tutors include M.Sc., M.Litt., D.Th.P.T., B.A.Hons. (London), M.R.S.T., B.Com., B.A. Hons. (Dunelm).

LESSONS IN SINGING. All voices. Miss Grace Angus, A.R.C.M. Voice Production a Speciality. Apply PERRY & FOSTER, Fawcett St., Sunderland and Conservatoire of Music, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. 33473.

LIVERPOOL—Miss Phyllis Eley, teacher of pianoforte, receives and visits pupils. 14, Preston Grove, Anfield.

TEACHERS POST WANTED

CERTIFICATED FROEBEL TRAINED MISTRESS requires post for January, 1935. 2½ years' experience. Write Box M-2802, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

England

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

TRY

McGLASSON'S

St. Albans Row, Carlisle

FOR

Fish, Game and Poultry

Phone 198-199—2 Lines

New Goods Almost Daily

Greenwell Carruthers, Ltd.

1 Warwick Road, Carlisle Phone 748

The Food Specialist

HARRISONS Ltd.

MOTOR ENGINEERS

Warwick Road, Carlisle

Rover and Austin Agents

Open day and night

Tel. 777 Grams. "Motors"

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.

HIGH CLASS DRAPERS

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Unequalled for Household Linens

Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes

Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters.

MARKET PLACE, DERBY

EVERY VARIETY OF

PORTERS'

"Chosen" GARDEN SEEDS

is the product of a Speciality Grower

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London Road

DERBY Tel. 875

Mason and Son

of 31, Sadler Gate

for

Paints, Wallpapers, Distempers, Brushes, etc. (Tel. 1055)

DURHAM

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES

Jeweller and Silversmith

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

Telephone 3187

15 SKINNERGATE

LILIAN FOWLER

Ladies' and Children's

HAIRDRESSER

Permanent Waving a Speciality

Potter & Moore's Lavender

and Cosy Preparations.

58 BONDGATE, DARLINGTON Phone 3216

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes

61 Highgate, Kendal

Westmorland.

Tel. 348

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

Now Proceeding

Bargains in All Departments

8 to 12, Church Street Tel. 2568

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON (Continued)

Make Your Housework

EASIWORK

Visit our New

Domestic Equipment Department

Here is the marvellous "EASIWORK" Low Pressure Cooker. Prepares a full meal in ten minutes, retaining full flavours and all food values.

Seeing Is Believing—
We Will Demonstrate

Also H. M. V. REFRIGERATORS, KITCHEN CABINETS and a hundred-and-one articles of Domestic Utility which will delight the heart of every home-loving housewife.

Ask for Catalogue.

J. L. Haworth & Co.

Steinway House, Whalley Road Tel. 2282

Frank Hartley

Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer

CENTRAL RESTAURANT

Blackburn Road Tel. 3007

CLEGG'S

Bakers and Confectioners

CARSON'S CHOCOLATES

Parties catered for.

43, LISTER STREET

HOUSES For All From £375

£20. secures possession

Work Guaranteed

ARNOLD RILEY

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

Office: 185, Manchester Rd. Tel. 2808

FOR FISH, FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES

TRY

E. A. CALVERT

ORDERS DELIVERED DAILY

39, BURNLEY ROAD

CHAS. PICKUP

Gentlemen's Outfitter

All you require in MEN'S WEAR

90, BLACKBURN ROAD, ACCRINGTON

The GIFT SHOP

Everything for the Home

GLASS, CHINA, EARTHENWARE, ETC.

S. L. HARDISTY

56, ABBEY ST., ACCRINGTON

W. ROGERS

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER

JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH

For Service and Satisfaction.

"OMEGA" Watches stocked.

11, Blackburn Road

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring

Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery

FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY

9 Queen Street, Blackpool Phone 3114

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS FURS

Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed

THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE, BOLTON

G. Winterburn

for Good Stationery and Books

Also Die Stamping and Printing, Visiting Cards, etc.

G. WINTERBURN

Stationer and Newsagent

96a, DEANSGATE PHONE 788

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PURE FOOD SPECIALISTS

21 Market St. BOLTON

ESTABLISHED 1840

McCARTNEY BROS.

Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters

21, 23, and 25, Corporation Street

34, Knowsley Street

36, Great Moor Street.

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Clegg Bros. (Burnley) Ltd.

Tel. 4280 Stanley Street, Burnley

Railway and Public Works Contractors. Specialists in Artistic Stone or Woodwork. Oak and Hardwood Panelling, Church Furniture, Houses built to prospective buyers' requirements. Looking forward to your enquiries.

G. ANDERSON Ltd.

High-Class and Artistic Stationery for All Occasions

Printers and Bookbinders

50 St. James St., Burnley Tel. 4149

THOMPSON'S

THE REPEAT SHOP

Post Office, Rose Grove

High-Class Sweets, Chocolates, Chocolate Boxes and Chocolate Biscuits.

Our Speciality: Freshly Made Chocolates 2/- per pound.

LIVERPOOL

SPIERS & GLEDSDALE Ltd

PRINTERS

Stationers, Bookbinders, etc.

18 CABLE STREET TEL.: BANK 4591

HENSHAW BROS.

53 Russell St Tele Royal 2290

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DECORATORS

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

GEORGE HENRY LEE AND COMPANY LIMITED

Quality for Quality

Liverpool's Lowest Prices

RUSHWORTH'S

FOR

PIANOS

GREATER VALUE THAN EVER

15/- MONTHLY

RUSHWORTH & DREAPER

PIANO, RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SHOWROOMS

11-17 ISLINGTON - LIVERPOOL

OWEN OWEN

First for Fashions, Fabrics, Furniture and Furnishings

OWEN OWEN Ltd.

CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

All the Latest Books of the Season

Children's Books, Toys and Games

PLAYS A SPECIALITY

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50 CHURCH STREET

Clay & Abraham Ltd.

87 Bold Street 13 Lord Street

23 Tithebarn Street

★ PERFUMERY TOILET SPECIALITIES ★

PHOTOGRAPHIC

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Specialists in

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42 CHURCH STREET ROYAL 3549

MILLINERY GOWNS

EDITH HIBBARD

25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134

Liverpool HOSIERY KNITWEAR

J. Collinson & Co.

Established 1831

34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618

Exclusive Footwear. Agent for Castilever Shoes

Ladies' Tailors Furriers

S. & J. GOULD

BASNETT STREET ROYAL 469

Furs a Speciality — Coat Frocks, Afternoon and Semi-Evening Gowns

W. ALEX. KERR

Prof. first prize medallist. B. H. A.

COIFFEUR

Permanent Waving by Latest Methods

62a BOLD STREET Tel. Royal 4986

DECORATORS—ELECTRICIANS

PLUMBERS—JOINERS

JOHNSON

4 Church Road, Waterloo

Tel. Waterloo 667 Est. 1870

COOPERS

Stock all Nationally Advertised Foods and Kindred Goods

CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Imperial Dry Cleaning Works and Steam Laundry

PHONE 128

ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA

Proprietress Janet Osbaldeston

Finest Dry Cleaners in England. Goods returned same week, return postage paid. Madam's Five Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.

AMERICAN VISITORS PLEASE NOTE

Leather Goods Fancy Goods Stationery

Necklets Beads etc

Gifts suitable for all occasions

ADAM HUNTER

61, THE SQUARE, and 17 GARDEN STREET ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA

MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

(FRANK DRURY Ltd.)

Exclusive Fashions

and

Home Furnishings

RESTAURANT

St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Eversoft Upholstery

Pure materials Made entirely by us in our new workshop

HONEST UNDER THE COVER

Double Spring All Hair Stuffing

Divan Chairs from £4.17.6

SETTEES from £8.19.6

100 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10.0

Two Acres of Showrooms

J. & J. SHAW Ltd.

70 Oxford Street, Manchester

also at Compton Furnishing Co. Ltd

Basnett Street, Liverpool

For Quality and Distinction in Men's Wear Visit

J. E. BOWEN

183, DICKENSON ROAD

ANSON PARADE

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

ÆTERNA FOOTWEAR

Ask for a Fitting Demonstration of This New Shoe

Finley & Baber

18-17 ST. ANN STREET

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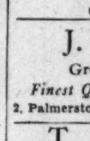

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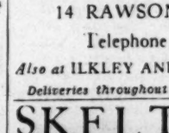

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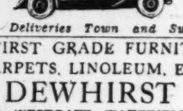
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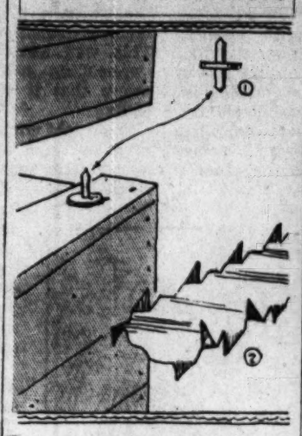
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Stapling Burr

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. C. E. KOHLMAN, of San Francisco, has applied himself to the problem of baling a number of boxes in a single bundle; and he has recently obtained U. S. Patent No. 1953303 on several means of doing this, two of which are shown above. No. 1, a sort of double-ended nail and separator, is used to fasten heavy wooden boxes together so that when they are strapped on the outside they will not slip out. No. 2 is a stamped metal strip with teeth bending up and down which will do the same. For concerns doing much shipping, Mr. Kohlman's invention should be of interest.

FACTS about the BIBLE

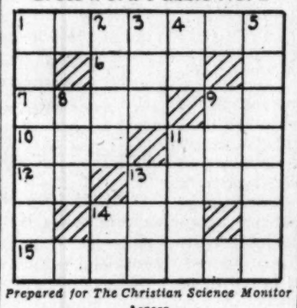
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Divided Kingdom

AFTER Solomon's passing, all the people gathered together at Shechem with a view to making his son Rehoboam king, promising through their spokesman Jeroboam, that if he would lessen the "grievous service" and lighten the "heavy yoke" which his father had laid upon them, they would gladly serve him (I Kings 12: 1-4). But the headstrong young prince, refusing the wise advice of his elder counselors (verse 8), accepted the arrogant counsel of "the young men that were grown up with him" (ibid.), and announced that he would bring them under more severe bondage than ever (verse 14).

The result was that 'Northern Israel rebelled under Jeroboam, and Rehoboam retained "the tribe of Judah only" (verse 20). The unity for which David and Solomon had striven, and had in large measure attained, was at an end, and from now on there was a definite cleavage between Israel and Judah, so fulfilling the prophecy of Ahijah, recorded in I Kings 11:35-36.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 2



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A judge
6—Vexation
7—Long hair
9—An exclamation
10—Sum up
11—Tear
12—Negative reply
13—Fondles
14—Climbing annual herb
15—Riddles

Down

1—Tell fanciful tales
2—Discover
3—Sooner than
4—Musical note
5—Slips by
8—Fuss
9—Strike
11—Quantity of paper
13—Wooden pin
14—Greek letter

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

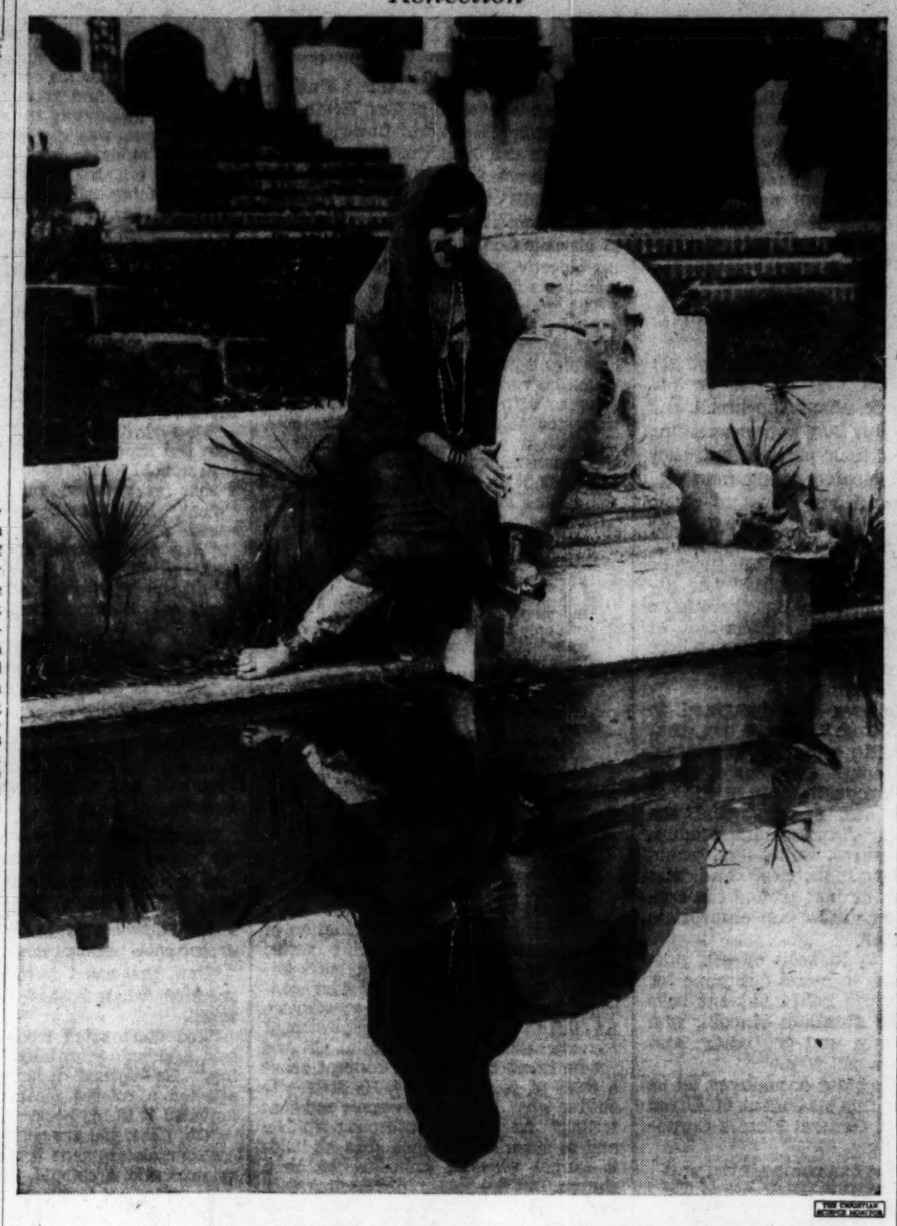
Brevities

Humorist: The writer of an article on thrift points out that the man without a bank account never has the thrill of receiving his passbook and seeing a substantial sum mounting up on the credit side. Neither does the average man with a bank account.

Arkansas Gazette: President Green of the American Federation of Labor challenges NRA to find jobs for the unemployed. What for? To be walked out of?

Indianapolis Star: Who remembers 'way back when one could spot a farmer among the state fair visitors?

Reflection



This Attractive Pose Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif. Posing the Attractive Wisher Was One Thing. Here Is Another: How Long Did the Camera Man Have to Wait Until the Last Little Suggestion of a Ripple Had Vanished From the Mirror of Water?

The Children's Corner

The Toys Play House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT'S nine o'clock," announced Cristy Clown, who considered himself the leader of the toys in Nan and Ned's playroom. Nine o'clock was the time when the day began for the toys, the time when for one whole hour every toy could walk, and talk, and do everything else that real folks do.

"Now, what are our plans for the evening?" began Cristy Clown, hiding his funny white chin under the ruffle of his spotted clown suit.

"I move that we play circus," spoke up Mamie Mouse, quickly. Mamie liked to play circus because Cristy Clown always let her wear his clown hat in the parade.

"It has been moved and seconded that we play circus; all in favor say aye; the ayes have it," said Cristy Clown all in one breath, before anyone had a chance to object.

"I did want to play house," said Dorothy Doll wistfully, "but I can't talk as fast as Mamie Mouse."

"I am sorry, Miss Dorothy," said Cristy Clown, kindly, "but the motion has already been passed."

"I don't know much about motions," ventured Leo Lion in his deep roaring lion voice, "but it seems to me that Dorothy Doll has waited long enough to play house. I think we should play house this very night even if some of us don't think it is much fun."

"Oh, would you!" exclaimed Dorothy Doll, smiling happily.

"Yes, yes!" cried all the other toys, "let's play house."

"Very well," said Cristy Clown, graciously, although he looked slightly bored.

Just then Dorothy Doll suggested that Cristy could be the father and be a circus clown who went away every day to act in a parade. Cristy Clown brightened up at once, and began to think that playing house wasn't so bad after all.

"The great trouble is," spoke up Spinky Spitz, "that it is so hard to find something that each of us can be if we play house. When we play parade we can all be ourselves, which is quite easy."

"Why, that's part of the game," spoke up the leader of the toy band. "It's a splendid game just to find your place."

"You're right," agreed Cristy Clown. "Now, each of you, think hard and see what part you can take in playing house."

"I'll stand in the pasture and give milk for breakfast cereal," said Mooley Cow quickly.

"Kitten Kat and I will be the dog and cat," volunteered Spinky Spitz. "No house is a really nice house without a dog and a cat in it."

"I'll stay out in the garden," spoke up Mamie Mouse. "Everyone knows that a well-behaved mouse doesn't belong in the house."

In a very short time everyone had found his place except Leo Lion and the little toy band.

The members of the little toy band thought and thought, and the drum major paced back and forth in his very best style, hoping that someone would think of a place in the game for him and his company. Leo Lion thought and thought, and every toy helped in the thinking, but no one could think of the place for them in the game.

Finally the drum major, who always stood up very straight and tall when he spoke, said: "I know what we can do. You have no flowers in your garden and our red caps look very much like roses. We can be your flower garden."

"Oh, goody!" cried Dorothy Doll. "I'm so glad you thought of that. Now we can begin to play."

Dorothy forgot all about Leo Lion, who was still trying to think what part he could have in the game.

"Never mind," said Leo to himself, "I'll just sit down here by the doorstep very quietly and watch the others play, and no one will have to worry about finding a place for me."

So Leo sat quietly on the doorstep of the playhouse and watched the other toys play house.

"This is just the kind of a house I've always wanted," said Dorothy Doll, sighing happily. "I've always wanted just this kind of a house, with a rose garden, a tiny mouse running around under the flowers, and a big handsome lion sitting on the front step."

"Well," thought Leo Lion, very much surprised, "I guess I did find my place in the game after all."

Quotation for Today

HE WHO wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own.
—CONFUCIUS.

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Thought

If you build castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.—*Thoreau.*

I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor.—*Thoreau.*

Nay, in every epoch of the world, the great event, the parent of all others, is it not the arrival of a Thinker in the world?—*Carlyle.*

A friend whom you have been gaining during your whole life, you ought not to be displeased with in a moment. A stone in many years becomes a ruby; take care that you do not destroy it in an instant against another stone.—*Saadi.*

It is always safe to learn even from our enemies—seldom safe to instruct, even our friends.—*Colton.*

Arise, and get thee forth, and seek a friendship for the years to come!—*Tennyson.*

Today's Limerick

There was a young man from Sioux City
Who said, "I've found a nioux kity,
With fur black and white
She's a beautiful sight,
Her aroma though isn't tioux prity!"

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXXIII

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

THE name *Coleman* is personal and is from *Coelmund*. Anyone impressed by names with an aristocratic flavor should know that the name *Cholmondeley* is for the "lea of Coelmund." The high-sounding *Carlton* is also divested of its dignity when we remember that it means no more than the "Cearl's ton" (Anglo-Saxon *cearl*, "churl," and *ton*, "dwelling or homestead").

The Domesday *Falstolf* is a corrupt form of *Fastwolf*, from which the Shakespearean name *Falstaff* originates. Other Domesday names are *Lewin*, *Halden*, *Orme*, and *Wade*. Of these, *Lewin* is from the Teutonic personal name *Leofwine*, meaning "dear friend"; *Halden* is a shortened form of *Healfdene* (*healf*, "half," and *dene*, "the Dane"), from which the late Lord Haldane derived his name.

Orme is a pre-Conquest nickname meaning "serpent or dragon," and from it have come the surnames *Oram* and *Worms*. *Wade* is from the Anglo-Saxon personal name *Wadda*, to which we also owe *Waddy*.

When the Domesday Book was compiled, only a relatively small number of surnames had been adopted, so that the majority bore only one name. Thus the lord of a manor at Shipton, Glos., was entered simply as *Bil*. The entry concerning him runs—*Hic Bil potuit ire quo voluit*, or, in English, "This Bill can go where he likes!" Certainly a fortunate man in those days!

In Lighter Vein

Illustrated Song

A teacher in a primary school had recited to her pupils the words of "The Old Oaken Bucket." Desiring to impress upon them the meaning of the words, she requested that they each draw a picture illustrative of what she had read.

One little one presented a sheet of paper upon which was a large circle, three smaller circles and a large number of dots.

"What is this large circle?" asked the teacher.

"That's the well."

"And these three smaller circles?"

"Those are the old oaken bucket, the moss covered bucket, and the iron-bound bucket."

"And what," continued the teacher, "are all these dots?"

"Those are the spots that my infancy knew."

Promotion

A native boy, working at one of Cape Town's big hotels, sent a letter to his friend, using the hotel notepaper. Imagine the surprise of the proprietor on finding in the letter rack some days later a letter addressed:

Tom Ninepence, Esq.,
Hotel ——,
Excellent Cuisine,
Terms Moderate,
Tariff on Application,
Proprietor: Mr. ——
Cape Town.

Which reminds us of the simple but true tale of the house boy named Sixpence in Rhodesia whose master rewarded him for his good work by promoting him to the name of Shilling.—*Montreal Star.*

Life

"Step up, please."

Autumn

Out in the forest, the leaves are falling.
Goldenrod beckons, wild geese are calling;
But here in the city, the whole world hollers,
"I want an apartment for forty-five dollars!"—*Montreal Star.*

Cheap

Nell: "I stopped in at that bargain sale this afternoon."

Belle: "Did you see anything that looked especially cheap?"

Nell: "Yes, several men waiting around for their wives."—*Automobilist.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Provisions at Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Santurce, P. R.

A FEW persons are privileged to go to sea aboard freighters. One of these fortunate ones was crossing the forward deck with the first officer when he spied an enameled cup, such as might be found on the crew's table. It was placed in the shadow of a bollard and was half full of water. Bits of bread surrounded the cup.

"Aha!" the passenger observed. "It looks as if the watchman was in the habit of carrying a lunch—and forgot to remove the evidence when he went off duty."

The mate smiled in that superior way that comes so natural to men of the sea. The cup was not forgotten, he answered; nor were the bread crumbs evidence of a stolen meal or a disorderly crew. Both were in their right place.

The mate explained that when far from land, land birds frequently take refuge aboard ships. Sometimes they are so wearied that they flutter into the nearest shelter and remain quiet for hours. Some are so hungry they will approach the sailors and all but accept cornflakes extended between tarry fingers.

The cup of fresh water and the bread crumbs are to be found aboard most freighters, he added, and one will often find a half a dozen happy little birds fluttering over the decks of rust-encrusted and greasy cargo vessels. They seem to remain long enough to get well fed and completely rested before taking to wing again.

Members of the crews do not know where the birds come from, when they arrive, or how they leave. Yet on most of these ships the traveler will find the fresh water and the bread crumbs for as long as the little feathered wayfarers will accept the ship's hospitality.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. 1I is paid for each item accepted.)

Painting Mail Boxes

OUR large city is bordered by beautiful country estates. Some of them are walled or fenced-in, and have well-designed entrance gates. Not least among the embellishments at the entrances are the mail boxes.

Two young architects who had felt the full blow of the depression and were entirely without cash, noticed that the boxes looked shabby and worn. Equipped with various-sized brushes and a good grade of paint in the primary colors (the paint necessarily bought on credit), the two young men set forth. Their good manners and tact brought them interviews with the estate owners that less urbane painters might not have secured, and day after day in their rattling old car they traversed the countryside and secured contracts to paint the mail boxes. Their trained sense of color and naturally good workmanship developed in architectural lines, caused them to do excellent work. Three, four, and five dollars a mail box was paid them without comment or objection.

This work does not exist through all the year, but it took care of a dull period for these young men.

Mrs. Edna S. S.

Daily Anecdote

"Sh-h!"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

M. DE TALLEYRAND, when French Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner at which one of the guests was to be a Russian lady. It was a full hour after the time set for the dinner that the lady arrived. The guests had been grumbling among themselves at the delay, and there had been much looking at watches.

When the lady finally arrived, one of the guests remarked to another, in Greek: "When a women is neither young nor handsome, she ought to arrive betimes."

The subject of this remark quickly turned to the speaker. In perfect Greek she replied: "When a woman has the misfortune to dine with savages, she always arrives too soon."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Complications

By CARMACK

Oh, Boy - It looks as though the Gloom Chasers had a nice problem on their paws!
Togo has heard about the Dog Club and he's all upset because he wasn't invited to join —.
I tried to explain to him that it was only for dogs whose master or mistress has to go to school —
"But" he said, "my master has to go to the office every day and he doesn't get home until almost dinner time. - That's worse than having him go to school!"
There seemed to be no answer to an argument like that —
So I told him I'd speak to Tiddlywinks, the Chief-Dog-in-Charge, and ask him to call a meeting of the members and see what could be done about it - which pleased him very much —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Keep the War Fires Burning

IN THE Sermon on the Mount we read, "Blessed are the peacemakers"; but in Harper's Magazine for October: "It is quite evident that there is a campaign of much bitterness loose in America against those who preach peace." George Seldes has collected this evidence in an article titled "The New Propaganda for War." He traces an interesting change in the tactics of those who agree with General Douglas MacArthur that "every male brought into existence should be taught from infancy that the military service of the Republic carried with it honor and distinction."

Nearly anyone who can look back to 1918 can appreciate this change, especially in the light Mr. Seldes throws on it. It is not in the military attitude toward pacifists, of whom an army spokesman says: "Pacifists approve the signing of the slacker's oath, the rape of religion, the subsidizing of the press, and the defeat of the Constitution of the United States." Nor is it to be found in a more consistent bent among the uniformed men who go about the country making such speeches, and who evidently do not yet agree that mass slaughter is a violation of that religion whose commandments include "Thou shalt not kill." Such speakers usually do not mention the way in which movies have been used to influence public opinion for a bigger navy or to inoculate movie audiences with the sense of national danger. Nor do they mention attempts—some successful—to suppress pictures and statements that would show the horrors instead of the imagined glories of war.

No. The change the reader of Mr. Seldes's article will note is of another nature. It seems to have been born in a realization that public support for war depends on public ignorance of the realities of war. It would take some of the blood color out of the picture, and put back the brass. It would dub gas warfare, so repugnant to military men when introduced in the World War, "most humane," even "sportsmanlike." It would have people believe that the "next war" will not be much worse than the last—great consolation!

In other ways the campaign for war has not changed so much. If in some respects it has come more out into the open in the last few years, it still operates, according to Mr. Seldes's information, with irresistible subterranean force:

> A few weeks ago three companies were bidding competitively for film rights on books exposing the munitions racket. When negotiations were suddenly dropped by the companies and the usual form letter sent, an inquiring literary agent was told by a high movie official that the powder and armorplate interests had asked the banks which control the film company never to indulge in any film which criticizes the munitioneers.

Amid the welter of military argument as to how the "next war" will be fought, faced with increasing armament expenditures when taxes are already hard to bear, the people will welcome such warnings as are offered in studies of war propaganda. The munitions investigation at Washington has brought out facts which were previously more than hinted at by Mr. Seldes and other writers in his field. From that investigation the American public has learned that what it doesn't know may hurt it. And what it doesn't know about war propaganda evidently is not entirely harmless, either.

An Orderly Approach to Codes

IN THE realm of mortal affairs, experience is a relentless teacher. Gradually the business world is gaining a higher appreciation of the problems created by the National Industrial Recovery Act and the new codes of fair competition which were drafted thereunder. Call this unfoldment or experience, or what you will, it nevertheless brings to the public consciousness the need for a further study of the problems involved and the need for a redefinition of policies to be pursued. Under the circumstances it is probably just as well that President Roosevelt has determined that it shall be worked out by evolution rather than by a complete reorganization of NRA.

Business agreements written into codes have the force of law. That being the case, the terms of such agreements should be arrived at by orderly processes. Business agreements which are rushed through in secret conclave, or agreements which are forced through by threats, intimidations, strikes or as the result of other political expedients should have no place in the picture. Courts of law were set up in order to remove legal jurisprudence from the heat of personal or political conflict. Unless the code provisions under the National Industrial Recovery Act are likewise protected, the code authorities would be jockeyed into the position of enforcing codes that are without ethical or logical validity.

Already it is charged in many instances that code provisions have been imposed by one group upon another by violent means. If codes are written after that plan they will not long receive the sanction of their industries nor will they merit the respect of the public. Most of the five hundred codes written for industries during the last year were written under stress. That, probably, was the fault of no one executive or group of executives charged with the enforcement of the National Industrial Recovery Act. But the country will welcome a relief from the stress which inspires that kind of code-writing. Labor can then have better reason to hope for more equitable treatment. Industry will be thankful for the stock-taking. And business will profit from a better understanding of the competitive problems which the new statute was designed to correct.

Will There Be Any Jobs Left?

MOST young people, busy as they are with school and sports, do not think much about the bread and butter problem. But they know something of the anxiety of their parents, and they hear of many educated young men and women for whom there seems to be no place in the business world. Perhaps one's own brother or sister is unemployed.

At times, a boy may ask: "Will there be any job for me, when I am 21?" The situation is indeed puzzling. But there is no need to lose heart about it. The field of employment is always changing. There always have been, and always will be new ways of making a living.

Would anyone ever have imagined, in the England of King Richard's day, that shipbuilding and overseas commerce would, one day, employ millions of men? Who would have thought, even at the beginning of our own century, that the "horseless carriage," petroleum production, motion pictures, radio, etc., would lead to enormous industries? And who knows what may be just around the corner in the way of unforeseen enterprises and employments?

The best way is to keep oneself prepared in mind and in moral discipline for whatever the future holds. Let our boys and girls be like Abraham Lincoln, who said, "I will study, and get ready, and maybe my chance will come."

Whether we are older or younger, let us read and ponder this statement of Alfred P. Sloan, head of General Motors Corporation:

> The wants of man continue insatiable; what we call overproduction is merely lack of distribution; a surplus is usually something men want and cannot buy—in effect, a challenge to improve the system of distribution and increase the buying power until the one-time surplus has been used to sustain, dignify, or otherwise improve the lot of mankind.

A Room to Herself

VENUS DE MILO, one of the chief glories of the Louvre, is to have a room to herself. So says M. Marcel Aubert, curator of the sculpture in the Louvre, who has landed recently on American shores. It is his idea that Venus should dwell apart, should occupy a setting more suited to her incomparable importance.

Perhaps he is right. Yet the mere hint of such a removal from familiar ground is more than a little disturbing. As matters stand today, most tourists in Paris could find their way to Venus blindfolded. Are they aware that other and lesser statues hedge Venus about? Not they. They do not see the others. They see only an object toward which their mental vision has yearned—Venus de Milo, one of the finest examples of Greek sculpture, revered alike by the expert and the novice in art, since its discovery on the island of Melos, a little more than 100 years ago.

It is doubtful if those tourists, European or American, have any sense that other statues detract from the glory that is Venus. There she stands, gleaming, radiant, the personification of gracious dignity, at the end of a crowded gallery. With her it is even as with a genius in the world of human beings. If one is in the presence of a genius, one is serenely oblivious of other individuals. Let human ingenuity enhance the loveliness of Venus if it can.

Pièces d'Occasion

THE report in Britain that Mr. John Masefield would write a poem in honor of the approaching marriage of Prince George and Princess Marina is now denied. When Dr. Robert Bridges was raised to the position occupied today by Mr. Masefield he was expressly relieved of the obligation which had been binding on poet laureates of trotting out Pegasus on every occasion of national rejoicing. Nor has the suggestion that now is a suitable moment for upsetting this precedent met with much support.

This is not due to indifference to poetry. Pegasus, indeed, is one of the few horses that manage to hold their own in a motorized age. But ceremonial poetry is regarded with some trepidation. Many of Britain's most eminent writers—Ben Jonson, Wordsworth, and Tennyson—have worn the bays, but the amount of satisfactory official poetry they have produced is surprisingly small.

Wordsworth described poetry as emotion recollected in tranquillity. The laureate's official poetry can scarcely come into this category. The writer cannot always be expected to view the official occasion with any very personal emotion; and if he does, he cannot write of it out of recollection, tranquil or otherwise, for a pièce d'occasion must be delivered while the occasion is still topical.

Britain is to be congratulated on her readiness to maintain the new, rather than resume the old, traditions of the laureateship.

On Fire for Peace

Book of the Day

DISPASSIONATE Dr. Albert Einstein stands revealed in THE WORLD AS I SEE IT (New York: Covici, Friede. $2.50). He can hold the cosmos in his hand with utter calm. He can watch, unmoved, while physical theories of decades crash broken at his feet. Even discussion of his exile from Germany does not sway his objectivity. But there is one subject which sets fire to his ink.

The subject is peace.

Peace, to the learned Herr Professor, means more than freedom from war, success for disarmament. It is a lens through which he views the varied phases of the struggle of humanity. It involves questions too vital for rambling discourse. Unwittingly, perhaps, Dr. Einstein adapts the same technique which compressed the radiant energy corollaries of relativity into a mere "mc^2=E." Thus he rides with trenchant phrases. Witness these Einsteinisms:

> Only the absolute repudiation of war is any use.
>
> A definition of the length and sharpness of the permitted dagger will only help the strongest and most turbulent and leave the weaker at their mercy.
>
> The introduction of compulsory (military) service is the prime cause of the moral collapse of the white race.
>
> As long as armies exist, any serious quarrel will lead to war.
>
> The state is made for man, not man for the state . . . the state should be our servant, not we its slaves.
>
> Force always attracts men of low morality.
>
> The true value of a human being is determined primarily by the measure and the sense in which he has attained to liberation from self.

There is much in this compilation of Dr. Einstein's papers, covering varied periods of his writing, that lacks cohesion. Speaking of his religious concepts, he describes himself as a pantheist. He adds that the phrase "religious truth" conveys nothing clear to him at all. And yet he raises his religious concept above a basis of mere morality. He strives to outline what he calls a "cosmic religious feeling" free from anthropomorphism and so superior to dogma that he holds it cannot even be embodied within a church. But the paragraphs dealing with his religious views are too incomplete to afford a definite basis for criticism.

Nearly half the volume comprises Dr. Einstein's more popular treatises upon relativity and various modern physical theories. In the main these are understandable to the layman, except that at the crucial point they have a way of lapsing into such simplicities as:

$$ds^2 = dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + dx_3^2 + dx_4^2 = 0$$

But of course some things always remain un-understandable—even to Dr. Einstein. He can explain everything but his own popularity.

"People," he concludes, after some puzzling, "flatter me as long as I do not get in their way." CHARLES E. GRATKE.

Archibald Goes Fishing

AS I neared the end of the driveway leading to Archibald's country house, I saw his open car standing at the doorway and Archibald himself in the act of descending the steps. The old suit he wore was disreputably shabby, and his ancient felt hat somewhat worse. In one hand he carried a disjointed fishing rod, and in the other a pair of rubber waders.

"Old chap, I'm after whale," he said. "My gardener tells me he saw one rampaging up and down my trout stream the other day. Allowing for his piscatorial exaggeration, I imagine it must be at least 12 inches long and speckled."

"How thrilling! May I join the expedition?"

Archibald looked at my rather neat tweed suit. "What, in those?" he asked.

"Why not? They're the best I've got."

"All right, jump in, but don't say I didn't warn you."

"Put It Back!"

I jumped in just as Helen appeared in the doorway.

"Archie is going to catch a trout for dinner," she called.

"Isn't Archibald wonderful!" I cried, "he—" but the sudden start of the car slammed me down on the seat where Archibald had thoughtfully placed his waders.

* * *

Two miles along the road to Pudboro we turned into a wood and followed a cart track, emerging finally upon the bank of a shallow stream where the water rippled over pebbles and found deeper pools between large boulders.

"Now what can I do to help catch the speckled 'whale'? Shall I dig bait?" I asked.

"You don't catch trout with worms," said Archibald scornfully, "it isn't sporting." He opened a small, flat case, selected a colored feathery object and adjusted it to his hook.

"Oh, I see, you are going to use a fly."

"Your discernment is something marvelous," said Archibald.

He waded out to a large boulder almost midstream. It was sloping, and Archibald's first attempt to mount it was a failure. His foot slipped, and he came down with a most prodigious splash. He rose sputtering.

"Do you always do that first?" I called. Archibald started to say something, but decided to retrieve his rod which was floating away with the current. His second attempt at the boulder was successful, and I settled myself to watch.

It was one of those lazy mornings in May when watching was far preferable to working. The sun glinted through the branches overhead, and the rippling water made subdued and restful melody. Dreamily I watched Archibald whipping the water, my thoughts gradually detaching themselves from flies and trout. This was Arcadia—the pipes of Pan were calling—calling—suddenly I became aware that it was Archibald who was calling.

"I say, old chap, would you mind shinning up that tree and detaching my hook?" I looked up. In an endeavor to reach a distant pool, Archibald had lengthened his cast, and its backward swish had landed the hook in the tree above me. I was not attired for shinning. I gazed at my neat suit and then at the tree's rough trunk.

"Be a sport!" urged Archibald. I sighed, arose and became a sport for the time being. It was warm and hazardous work scaling that tree trunk and crawling out on the branch over the water, and after I had detached the hook, it was even more hazardous returning. My suit could no longer be described as neat. With a sigh of relief, I stretched myself on the grass and laved my scratched hands in the cool stream. It was some two feet deep at this spot, and as I moved my hands gently in the water, I gazed into its limpid depths.

Suddenly my gaze became fixed. Between two stones on the bed of the stream lay a fish! It was apparently asleep. "The 'whale'!" I breathed mentally. I had read somewhere about catching sleeping fish by hand, "tickling," I think they called it. Silently I removed my coat and turned up my shirt sleeve. Slowly I lowered my hand over the fish and gently, very gently touched it. To my delight, it raised itself from between the stones but did not attempt to glide away. Gently I touched it again. It moved its tail and rose higher. Then my hand closed round it!

"I've got it! I've got it!" I yelled, springing to my feet with the fish flapping in my grasp.

"Got what?" called Archibald.

"The 'whale'! See!" Archibald slid from his boulder, sat down in the water for a moment, then came sloshing across.

"How did you catch it?" he demanded. I explained excitedly, but Archibald was not impressed.

"Put it back!" he ordered, "I'm fishing, not kidnaping!"

"But—but we've got it—see, it's the 'whale'—it's at least 12 inches long—what's the sense in—"

"Put it back!" repeated Archibald, "I'm ashamed to look it in the face!" I released my captive, and it went gliding away down the stream.

* * *

"Archibald," I said, "I respect, even admire your code of ethics, but Helen is expecting a trout."

"She'll get one!" said Archibald grimly. He splashed away in pursuit of my recent catch, and I saw no more of him for an hour. Then he returned, sat down wearily beside me, unshipped his empty creel and removed his waders.

"What can you expect?" he complained. "A trout that has been manhandled naturally loses its taste for flies. Besides, a trout is a born sport, he plays the game and expects you to play it also. Tickling!"

"Hello! look there!" I cried, pointing across the stream. A farmer's boy had emerged from some bushes and was crossing an open space. Over his shoulder was a homemade willow fishing pole, and from his coat pocket protruded the edge of a tin box, a box which boyhood memory told me contained angleworms. In his left hand, suspended by a string, was a fish. It was speckled and was, without piscatorial exaggeration, about 12 inches long.

"The 'whale'!" I gasped. Archibald rose to his feet.

"Hey! where did you get that fish?" he demanded. The boy stopped and motioned down the stream.

"Don't you know these are private waters?" cried Archibald. The boy gazed at him vacantly for a moment. Then he turned and disappeared in the bushes, and the fish went with him. Archibald sat down again and unjointed his rod with unnecessary jerks.

"Never mind, old chap," I said, "there are just as good fish in the sea as ever came—besides, in my opinion, that trout didn't know the rules of the game. First it allows itself to be kidnaped, then it prefers nasty worms to beautiful flies, doesn't know the difference between a farmer's lad and a real follower of Izaak Walton, in fact—"

"Come along," interrupted Archibald, "we are driving over to Pudboro."

"We'll be late for lunch, won't we?" I asked.

"No matter. Helen must have her trout for dinner." B. F.

North . . South . . East . . West

Those We Meet Along the Way

By Frank L. Perrin

AS WE learn to know our own selves we come, unfailingly, to know and appreciate our neighbors. And with this new and better understanding our esteem and our love deepen. I am convinced that this is because the human problems all of us must solve are essentially the same problems, whether superficial or ingrowing. The rugged individualist, self-reliant and seemingly independent, wears only an outer garment which, however carefully reinforced, is seldom impervious. Is it true, contrary to general belief, that gregariousness is not strictly a human quality or attribute?

Though it may otherwise appear, men do not assemble in groups, like cattle or sheep, simply that they may be near each other. It is with the thought or hope that they may, by some process, impart to others or gain from one another that which will inspire or promote some desired or possibly desirable end. In public halls, in assembly rooms, in great amphitheaters, one is little more than barely conscious of the presence of those about him. We are not attracted to such gatherings by any herd instinct. Perhaps many would much prefer, if it were possible, to listen individually rather than in groups.

The desire of the individual thus surrounded, and no doubt of each, is to get from the speaker, or from those participating in the program, the particular message which he or they have come to give. We come to be taught, to be entertained, and perhaps to be amused. We agree or disagree, we commend or we disapprove, preferably uninfluenced by the acclaim or protests of those about us.

Just now it is vitally important that we look well to the safeguards which, instinctively, we have set up about and around our thinking processes. Everywhere, in the press, over the air, in assembly rooms, and in club rooms, there may be read or heard persuasive and convincing, though possibly extravagant appeals or denunciations by proponents of new, or old, or speculative, or discredited theories of mass action. The political prophet walks one side of the road and the rotund defeatist the other. Experience has taught us all that we may learn from both, not by accepting all they may say, but by discriminating between the false and extravagant, and the true.

This discrimination cannot operate if we yield to any form of mob psychology. This comes in insinuating guises. Always there is the insidious appeal to turn away from that which seems momentarily to have disappointed us and to seek refuge in some uncharted and unplumbed harbor. When we are inclined to listen and agree, if agreeing means to yield and to act contrary to a preconceived plan or conviction, let us take our seat, even as one does in the crowded hall, and, uninfluenced by the throng about us, get the true import of the message. Its influences, its appeals, are all about us. But with us as certainly and as consciously, are our faculties of discernment and our inalienable powers of discretion.

There are, happily, those more intimate associations and contacts which we intuitively control or choose. These we come to encourage and cultivate without effort and without ostentation. Those whom we grow to appreciate may not be the socially elect, the intellectual or the possessors of an abundance of what we call riches. By what apparent tricks of chance or circumstance are these happy contacts formed! We meet or pass a hundred or a thousand persons upon the street or highway, or observe them in places where people congregate, and they and we are but a part of the whole. But there may be found one walking beside us, or a callar at the office or home, who is not and seemingly never has been a stranger. For us or for them there is a message of encouragement, of understanding, or of consolation. This is spoken, in word or in a look, no matter in what language or gesture. It is understood.

Perhaps in your home, as in mine, there is a dog. It does not matter much what may happen to be its color or its antecedents, for these are inconsequential things. But between us and our particular dog, as you will agree, there is a perfect understanding. We come to comprehend and be able to interpret to and for each other the language and the gestures which convey the exact message which we seek to impart. There, strangely enough, is established a perfect understanding of a common purpose and common platform. It has to do with our common welfare and happiness. There is no room for misunderstanding.

How simple and how beneficial it would be if this common understanding and appreciation of right motives and aims could be universally gained. I think the process, after all, is not so difficult as we may have been led to believe. The other fellow is quite often right when we understand his point of view. It is not always fair to assume that he would always be right if he accepted ours.

The Wide Horizon

Why Dictators Are Welcomed

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Sisley Huddleston

IN MY early days in Paris, cynical and witty boulevardiers were still flourishing. One of them, a remarkable journalist and playwright, was Alfred Capus. Even in those days there was talk of dictatorships; and Alfred Capus made this humorous but profound comment:

"There is a fine post for a dictator in France. But what is surprising is that there are no candidates. Our politicians would like power, but they do not wish to exercise it in perilous conditions. They would like the post of dictator with a good salary and an assured pension, no risks and no responsibility."

This conception of dictatorship in France was recalled to me by the recent findings of one of the commissions set up to investigate the events which brought down two Radical Cabinets, and induced M. Gaston Doumergue to return to political life. One of these commissions was to inquire into the complicity of parliamentarians and officials in the Stavisky swindles. It is still nominally pursuing its weary way, though everybody has lost faith in its efficacy.

The second had a more limited task. It had merely to look into the conditions in which occurred the massacre of French citizens who, aroused by the persistent scandals, manifested in the streets, and were fired on by the police and the guards. Who had given the order to fire? At the beginning there seemed to be no doubt as to the responsibility of certain young men in the Cabinet, who thought the opportunity had come to form a more authoritative government. But the chief, when the casualties were reported, felt obliged to resign, and with his resignation whatever hopes were entertained of a strong-handed government collapsed.

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At first I was almost tempted to think that, however lamentable were these events, they had at any rate revealed young men who are not afraid of their responsibilities. There was a singular absence of protestations in self-defense. If, as the sequel showed, they had miscalculated, if they had incurred the greatest unpopularity, at least they seemed to accept their political fate with a certain courage.

But as the months went by, and the partisan commission heard the evidence, and drew up its reports, it was seen that the question of responsibility was evaporating. The minority, it is true, voted against their decisions, and in the end broke up the commission by resigning in a body and making a reasoned protest. Clearly, the conclusions of the commission are therefore greatly diminished in value.

We have here an admirable illustration of the irresponsibility of government in France. It will, properly considered, explain the reaction against democratic and parliamentary institutions not only in France but in Europe. It will show why dictators are at present enjoying a moment of triumph.

Is it surprising that the public, in many countries, is tired of a régime of irresponsibility? This example is typical. In France, perhaps, at the present time, it is especially true. The whole Constitution tends toward anonymity and irresponsibility. There is a President who is legally irresponsible. There is a Prime Minister who, when his responsibility is engaged, has only to pass his hand. There are ministers who come and go, and who, expediting current affairs, cannot be held responsible. In the Chamber, with its 600-odd members, and its seventeen or eighteen groups, neither individuals nor parties are responsible for anything that happens. Responsibility is so spread out that it virtually does not exist.

* * *

Now, in face of the extraordinarily grave problems of our day, this conception of government on the lines of a limited liability company appears to many people to be inadequate. There are plenty of politicians who are ready to take the credit for anything which turns out well, and to put themselves conspicuously in the limelight. But when things turn out badly, it is useless to search for those who gave the order. Nobody gave the order—unless it be an irresponsible underling.

I must reaffirm my faith in democracy. I believe in parliamentary institutions. But it is clear that there must be a definite hierarchy of power, and that there must be established unescapable responsibilities. Nobody should accept power unless he is prepared to accept the risks of power.

In the long run people like to feel themselves governed. They like to believe that someone has taken control and command. They want to know where they can put the blame as well as the praise. They demand fearlessness, promptness, decision. If they are uneasy now, and are reacting against a kind of democracy in which nobody ever gives orders that can afterward be criticized, it is because they know that in the event of bankruptcy, revolution, or war, everybody will disclaim the smallest responsibility.

Deplorable as the present tendency is, it is easily understandable. There is a general revolt against anonymity, there is a reaction against irresponsibility. That is why dictators who do not expect comfortable salaries and assured pensions, who will bravely take the risks of responsibility, find themselves cheered and warmly welcomed by disillusioned peoples.

Letters to the Monitor

For Better Movies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In today's Monitor, I enjoyed so much the editorial "Make Way for the Family Movie." I have taken an active part in the work of the Better Films Committee here, and our present objective is the family movie. Nothing has served more to strengthen and spur me on in this task than the frequent editorials in the Monitor pointing out the need of such organized effort. It would seem to me that Monitor readers in large numbers, especially mothers, would be aroused to the efforts needed along these lines.

Is it too much to say that "Eternal vigilance is the price of decency?"

New Orleans, La. SYLVIA F. METCALF.